MONDAY, January 9. 1769. [NUMB. 1737.]

The BOSTON Evening-Post.

Containing the freshest & most important Advices, Foreign and Domestick.

JOURNAL of the TIMES.

[Continued] vide Page 343

1768. Nov. 3. WE can now account for the orders of the last night. This morning Mr. Arodi Thayer, Marshal of the Court of Admiralty for three provinces, came to the house of John Hancock, Esq; to serve him with a precept for £. 9000 sterling, and having arrested his person, demanded bail for £ 3000 sterling. Mr. Hancock offered him divers estates to the value thereof, which were refused; he then made him an offer of £. 3000 in money, and afterwards of £. 9000, which were also refused; Mr. Thayer alledging that such were his directions. Mr. Hancock however having heard of the orders and expectations of last evening, prudently determined to give bail, as did five other gentlemen arrested for the same sum, & on the same account, from the like prudent motives. Thus the commissioners of the customs not satisfied with the seizing and forfeiture of the Sloop Liberty for a Non-Entry of a part of her cargo of Madeira Wines, which before the American Revenue Act, were duty free, has gone beyond every thing of the kind before heard of in America, in prosecuting the supposed owner and each person they imagined concerned in unloading the Wines, for the value of the whole cargo and treble damages.—*The public will now impartially judge whether this conduct does not bear much the same complexion which his Majesty's council expressly declared of the seizure of said Sloop, namely to occasion a tumult, and thereby give the same colouring for a necessity of quartering the troops contrary to Act of Parliament in the body of the town, instead of the barracks at Castle-Island, that was originally given for their being ordered here.*[3]

This day at a general council, the G—(a)—r as we are told, reminded them of an important article of Lord Hillsborough's letter, viz. where he "strongly recommends a reform of the magistrates of the town, since they have some of them been heretofore deficient in the execution of their trust, and hopes that such gentlemen will be found to fill up those important places, who will be zealous to support the law and the constitutional authority of Parliament." As to the first part the G—(a)—r was pleased to say, that he should not at present enter upon, but as to the latter he had and should be casting in his mind, who were the proper persons to be appointed; he then was pleased to nominate the new appointed Justice Murray, as a justice of the quorum, but the board are to have it under consideration, till the next General Council.

Nov. 4. The following letter taken from a Gazetteer of August 26, has been shewn in the last Thursday's paper, viz. Whereas it has been publicly reported, that the Earl of Hillsborough has neglected to deliver a Petition from the Assembly of the Massachusetts Bay, to his Majesty at a time when his Lordship had not even seen the said Petition. I think it my duty to inform the public that such insinuations are entirely groundless. My reasons for any delay and proceedings therewith, I have duly given the assembly in my letters to them of the 12th and 18th of March, and 29th of June.

DENNYS DE BERDT.

By this letter it appears that a young Secretary has been able to make a fereen of an old Agent: The truth is, that our assembly were informed, that when this letter first got to hand, the great were still engaged in electioneering, which prevented its being handed to Lord Hillsborough; but we were soon led to understand that a petition offered by Mr De Berdt, could not be presented to his Majesty, he being an agent for the house only: a block thrown in the way by our good —(a)— who had last winter endeavoured that the assembly might join the council in choice of an Agent, who if not chosen thro' his influence, would yet have been subjected to his negative; and be it known, that in all provincial letters and instructions to their agent, the concurrence of the several branches of government has not been thought necessary; in which case our representatives could never in a regular way have conveyed to administration, or the people of England, the pure unadulterated sentiments & views of their constituents, as has been done by them for some time past, tho' our enemies have falsely asserted, that they were only the sentiments of a faction.

Nov. 5. Last evening the guards were withdrawn from the cellar of the manufactory house, & Mr. Brown and the other manufacturers are again permitted to pursue their several businesses; they have still a right of action for damages against the sheriff and other trespassers; and it may be remarked, that he is the first civil officer of the province, who ever applied for the aid of the King's troops, and this before he had taken the previous steps which the law requires.—This day the Pope and other effigies were carried through the town, as on these anniversaries is customary, with great decency and decorum, agreeable to their resolution of 1765, which has been practised ever since.(k)

Nov. 6. This being Lord's day, the minds of serious people at public worship were greatly disturbed with drums beating and fifes playing, unheard of before in this land—*What an unhappy influence must this have upon the minds of children and others, in eradicating the sentiments of morality and religion, which a due regard to that day has a natural tendency to cultivate and keep alive.*

Nov. 7. John Fenton, Esq; allied by marriage to the late Surveyor-General, has been removed from his place of Deputy Receiver of the new Duty, and Nath. Coffin, Esq; appointed in his room. The Receiver-General resides in this town.

A court of admiralty this day, when the libels entered against John Hancock, Esq; and others were read and the court adjourned to the 28th inst.

Letters from Jamaica acquaint us, that the General Assembly there was dissolved the 22d of Sept. last, by the Lieut. Governor of that island for their not complying with his Majesty's express command, for payment of the monies issued by the treasury of Great-Britain, for the island subsistance of the troops stationed there during the discontinuance of their Assembly—*A dispute may also arise with us relative to the barracks and billeting of troops here, during the discontinuance of our General Assembly: The* G—(a)—r *as also Col.* D—(b)—*ple, declared before the* C—(c)—l *that they made no demand for the hiring of barracks, but only for the utensils and billeting, they being at liberty to hire barracks on the King's account, this was perhaps to draw them into a vote for providing barracks, utensils, and billeting, which was then represented as the utmost that would be desired on account of the troops; but it is now intimated that the charge of barracks must be finally defrayed by the province.*—We have also advice from South-Carolina, that their new assembly was to meet on the 25th ult. As it was imagin'd they would not recede from the resolutions of the Massachusetts Ninety-Two,(l) which are highly applauded in that province, a dissolution of that assembly was expected soon after.—*The British ministry seems to have adopted French maxims and customs with respect to their treatment of American parliaments, which must not only be well relished by a free people, but be soon productive of very salutary effects.*

Nov. 8. The Commissioners of the American board of customs, have this day thought proper to leave Castle-William, the seat of their chosen residence for some months past, and to make their reentry into this metropolis.—*We wish we had full evidence, that during this recess, they had not been fully employed in transmitting such accounts, & projecting those measures, that have had too direct a tendency to enflame and further embroil the mother country and the colonies; and this at a time when a return of mutual affection and confidence it so necessary for the preservation and happiness of both.*—A letter makes its appearance in the court Gazette,(m) exactly in the stile of the *true Patriot*, the writer asserts, That Mr. Hollowell, by his temperate caution and care not to aggravate any thing in his accounts, has given general satisfaction," he condoles us as "fatally misled by evil-minded men of malicious dispositions into measures which tend to public ruin," and declares "that the nonsense of Wilkes and Liberty is now at an end; that no one ever made a question about the propriety and necessity of shooting forty men among the rioters at Huxam, in 1737, but when *ill humours are set afloat*, (a phrase borrowed from a governors speech) the clearest point will be disputed; that the King's servants seem determined to maintain the supreme legislative authority of Great-Britain, and if our people flatter themselves with indulgence in their frowardness, they will be deceived; as in short all men of understanding, except *a few interested merchants* who are afraid of their American debts, are calling out for a much greater exertion of authority."

Whether the above is London or Boston manufacture, the public may judge. Be this as it may, it certainly carries *the plain mark of the beast in its forehead*; the writer, who is probably the one that has been soliciting for a thousand a year out of the American revenue in addition to his present salary, seems to make quite light of the interest of the British merchants: The revenue, the revenue, is all and in all with him; to secure which he calls out for still greater exertions of power, and what cares he, tho' these merchants should loose the several millons due to them from America, in so ridiculous a scuffle: *But so soon as the people of Britain shall put the whole produce of American revenue into one scale, and the profits and advantages of their colony trade in the other, they will perceive the former at once to kick the beam;—then, and not till then may we expect to see some men, who from selfish views have professed and recommended schemes destructive to the commerce of Britain and the welfare of the colonies, reap the fruits of their doings, and those who have generously preferred the interest of the nation to their own, the honours and applause they are justly entitled to.*——

Nov. 9 Yesterday the superiour court met by adjournment at the court-house. In the afternoon a motion was made by J—ls O—s Esq; one of the bar, that the court would adjourn to Faneuil-Hall, not only as the stench occasioned by the troops in the representatives chamber, may prove infectious, but as it was derogatory to the honor of the court to administer justice at the mouths of cannon & the points of bayonets.—This day the troops were removed from that chamber, much to the satisfaction of the people who have look'd upon their being placed there at first by the G—(a)—r as an insult upon the whole province. The town-house watch being on the return at 2 o'clock in the morning, heard a great noise and uproar in the street, they soon found it was made by a number of officers, and presuming to speak to them, tho' with great mildness, they were threatened with being seized & put in irons, and otherways insulted in a gross manner.—Several soldiers, late at night, entered the house of Mr. Justice W—(d)—s, and in humble imitation of some of their superiors, were very free with the blacks, to whom they declared a liking, & that their assistance was wanted; the justice being confined by sickness, was obliged to call in the assistance of some neighbours, who coming armed soon forced those intruders to decamp.——A married woman living in Long-Lane, returning home in the night, was seized by the neck and almost strangled, she was then thrown upon the ground, & treated with great indecencies: Another woman at New Boston was rudely handled. Mr. N—w—l of Needham, passing near the town gates, was struck with a musket and without the least provocation, received another stroke from a drunken centry, which stunn'd him.—*The mention of such abuses as these is by no means intended to insinuate a want of care in the commanding officers, but to shew the great impropriety and grievance of quartering troops in the Town, in as much as even under the eye of the General, the inhabitants are exposed to such great insults and injuries.*

A large guard house for the soldiery is erected on the town land, near the neck, and almost finished, notwithstanding Mr. Pierpoint, who had hired it of the selectmen for 4 years past, did, by their order, and before witnesses, forbid their erecting the same.—*These are times in which no inhabitant knows what ground he stands upon, or can call his own.*

A general council this day, at which we hear the G—(a)—r proposed his publishing a proclamation, relative to the justices of the town, founded on what Lord Hillsborough has written, concerning their conduct in the late time; *the council did not approve of this proposal, being aware it would have led some to conclude that they were not of the mind that said Lord had been imposed upon in the accounts transmitted from hence, respecting the behaviour of those magistrates.*

Nov. 10 This day the G—(a)—r required the attendance of his Majesty's Justices of the Peace at the Council Chamber; they attended accordingly, James Murray, Esq; the first made Justice on the [illegible]

(a) Governor (b) Dadrimple (c) Council (d) Gov. Barnard (e) James Otis (f) Welles
(g) vid. Hist. pa. 141. (h) vid. Molas. Act. pa. 9 — Tea. Act pa. 735. Vol. 1. (j) vid Council Votes, pa. 266.
(k) vid. Billeting Act. pa. 274. (l) vid. petition pa. 51. (m) vid. pa. 281 (n) vid. pa. 293. (o) vid. pa. 157. (p) pa. 297

reforming plan being among them; when to keep up the appearance of their having been negligent in their duty, Lord Hillsborough's letter was read to them, after which they were exhorted by the G—r to a faithful and diligent discharge of the duties of their office;—*we do not hear that it was recommended to them to proceed according to law, with those who have quartered the troops upon us, or against such officers and soldiers as have insulted the public, injured and abused the subject, and thus broken the King's peace.*—Several large transports just arrived from Cork, having on board part of the 64th and 65th regiments, the remainder with the Hussar Frigate were parted with in a storm ten days ago.—*It is to be hoped that the arrival of these troops will lead some officers to conclude that the aid & countenance of our negro gentry may now be dispensed with.*

Nov. 11. What an appearance does Boston now make! One of the first commercial towns in America has now several regiments of soldiers quartered in the midst of it, and even the merchants exchange is picquetted, and made the spot where the main guard is placed and paraded, and their cannon mounted; so that instead of our merchants & trading people transacting their business, we see it filled with red coats, and have our ears dinn'd with the music of the drum and fife.—*How would the merchants of London be started if they should behold their exchange thus metamorphosed.*

Nov. 12. Reports that the Small-Pox is on board some of the Irish transports; we have certain information that several had the distemper on board one of them since she left Cork; notwithstanding which, said ship has been suffered, contrary to the law for preventing the spread of infectious disorders to come up to town, and numbers of the passengers have been seen walking the streets.—*The bringing the Small-Pox among us at this time would open a new scene of distress, as we have a great addition to our numbers, and the risque of taking the infection would deter our coasters and country people from coming in this winter, with the necessary supplies of provision and fuel.*

Nov. 13. The parade of the guards on week days, grander than in the time of war, and nothing lessened or omitted this sabbath; Commodore Hood, and several men of war arrived from Halifax.—

Continued [*To be continued.*] Page 359

From the Craftsman, *October* 1. 1768.

GREAT complaints are every day made, that notwithstanding Great-Britain has involved herself in a very heavy debt, for the defence of the American colonies in the late war, that now they refuse to pay any part of this debt. On this subject there has been a very smart paper war for some years, which controversy, it seems, is like to be decided by the all powerful argument of fire and sword.

This argument, on the side of Great Britain, has much alarmed me, having myself a very considerable interest depending, as well as several near relations on that side the water.

From the epithets of unjust, ungenerous rogues, rebels, &c. which are so lavishly bestowed on the Americans, I have been induced to look into those late acts of parliament, which the colonies refuse to comply with, and to my very great surprize find there is not one single word in those acts for the purpose of raising money to help poor Old England, from which I begin to suspect we are all on a wrong scent. How can we justly accuse them of refusing to assist poor Old England in her distresses, when we neither ask or require it of them?

By those acts the money to be raised is for their own use, not ours. But why in the name of wonder was such an act made? The money to be raised, I find, is for their defence and the support of civil government among themselves. When have they suffered by neglecting to raise money for their own defence? So far were they from neglecting to raise a sufficiency for that purpose during the late war, that I am told the parliament gave them 4 or 500,000l. to reimburse their extra expences. Why then are we to fear, that in a time of profound peace, and when every enemy is driven out of the country, that now they wo'nt raise money for their own defence? This to me is unaccountable; but to send an army to force it for fear it should not be done, is still more unaccountable.

As to their civil government, I have ever understood it is more effectually supported there than in any other part of his Majesty's dominions. My countrymen, we are all by the nose; there is a snake in the grass; give yourselves but the trouble to look at those acts, and reflect one moment as I have done, and you will at once see that we are all set by the ears for we know not what. But by your leave I will venture to hint, for your consideration, a very common custom among pickpockets, i. e. A thief cries catch thief. My reason for this surmise is, from what I have hinted, you at once see we are to have none of this money to ease our taxes; it will be of no use to the Americans, otherwise they would consent to it. Who then is to have the prize we are fighting for? To which I will venture to make answer, friends and favourites; for by those acts you will find, that the money raised is not under the direction of the crown, to pay (or give) to as many or what officers it pleases to appoint in America; all which appointments and salaries, it is well known, are made & concluded upon by the King's ministers.

Whoever therefore will give themselves the trouble to look at those acts, which the Americans refuse to comply with, will at once see the whole is a piece of ministerial policy, designed not for the good of Great Britain or her colonies, but for an American establishment, whereby they may be able to provide for friends and favourites.

The Irish establishment has been much talked of as a sinecure for friends and favourites, and cast-off mistresses; but this American establishment promises a more ample provision for such like purposes. That this is the truth of the case, every one that will give himself the trouble must see, unless troubled with the present very polite disorder of being short sighted.

EXPOSITOR.

Oct. 6.

AN English Vessel from America, name not mentioned, is lost off Cotte, and 10 out of 12 men drowned.

A few days ago a lady of distinction having lost an immense sum at cards, was obliged to take a solemn oath to abstain from all kinds of gaming for twelve months, to prevent the disagreeable consequence of a divorce from her husband.

It is now currently reported at St. James's end of the town, that an order is, or speedily will be issued, to recal the military forces lately sent to Boston, where, by the most recent accounts, there is very little occasion for their assistance, and not the least likelihood of their contributing towards a thorough reconciliation between our colonies and the mother country.

Oct. 8. All negotiation with the Earl of Egmont is entirely at an end.

The report of the changes as stated in the papers of yesterday, is clearly without foundation. The D. of B. it is certain, will never accept of any employment; and the extraordinary board of treasury, as it is called, is usual at this time of the year.

Oct. 11. The French have received a total defeat in Corsica; Mr. de Chavelin having divided his forces too much, they were attacked every where by the brave Corsicans, who drove them out, and recovered every place they had lost before, with vast slaughter of the French, who were drove to the very walls of Bastia.

The talk now is, that Lord E—t has agreed to come into administration on the following terms.

The new department of secretary of state for America is to be abolished, and that business to be transacted as before, in Lord Shelburne's department, who is to go to Ireland; and be succeeded as secretary of state by Lord Egmont.

And Lord C—m is to be so ill, as not to be able to attend business.

Oct. 12. A War with Portugal is now talked of as unavoidable, at the court end of the town.

There is now a project prepared by our patriot ministry, and ready to be laid before the parliament in the first hours of the ensuing session, for quieting America, by granting the Americans a considerable enlargement of trade, and some new duties on importations from thence.

We hear that a packet is making up for his excellency Gen. Gage, commander in chief of all his Majesty's forces in North-America, said to contain some instructions of a very particular nature to the several governors & commanders on that continent.

A few nights ago, at a certain remarkable house in St. James's-street, a noble duke laid a wager of 200 guineas to 50, with an Irish gentleman, that War would be declared by G. Britain against France and Spain, jointly, before the meeting of parliament.

There is now living at Brampton, in Cumberland, a woman named Margaret Foster, aged 136 years, and who has a daughter aged 104.

A gentleman has favoured us with the following interesting paragraph, which we give in his own words, and hope it will prove true.—We have the pleasure to acquaint the public, from undoubted authority, that letters were received here on tuesday last by several eminent merchants, from their correspondents at Boston, dated the 28th & 29th of last month, giving an account, that every thing there was in a state of the most perfect tranquility, and that there was not any reason to believe that there would be any further disturbances.—This piece of news being so agreeable, we thought it our duty to insert it in our paper as soon as possible

The arrival of a certain governor from North-America is expected about the middle of next month, when, it is said, another will immediately be appointed, and sent off, furnished with such instructions, as will give great pleasure to the people over whom he is to govern.

A certain great man we are told, begins to relax in his resentments against the Americans, which change of sentiment, we hear, is probably owing to the near approach of the meeting of a certain august assembly, where it is asserted the real friends of Great Britain and her colonies, will have a cool, fair, and impartial hearing, which it is hoped will be attended with happy consequences to the whole.

They write from New York, that a scene of the blackest villainy, in order to injure the character of an innocent person, accused of the most capital crimes, has just been set in its true light.

A letter of the 23d of August from Boston, mentions the subsiding of all commotions there, through the judicious conduct of the House of Representatives: Governor Bernard having been obliged to make some concessions, which paved the way to a restoration of the now subsisting tranquility.

Several merchants from Boston and New York, are already arrived in London, in order to prefer petitions to a certain great assembly.

Of 124 ships sent to Greenland by the Dutch, 119 are returned, loaded with 390 whales.

Extract of a Letter from a Port in New-England.

—"IT will be a work of time to establish manufactures here, tho' I know numbers of families that cloath themselves with cloth spun in their own houses equal, in many respects, to what is imported, and much stronger shalloons also; but the spirit of pride predominates over self denial with the better sort of people; but the country people are not only aiming at, but will wear their own manufactures, & I believe the scarcity of cash, if nothing else, will put them upon it. Had they been let alone, there would have been more got by your manufactures, through the natural propensity in all people to extravagance, than can ever be got by your duties; for as the duties drain away the little cash they have, it has made them think of things they would never have tho't of, but on that account; but now they have such a dread of slavery, that you may make country people believe that they will all be sold for slaves in a few years. Tell them there are troops coming, and they swear they may as well die by the sword as famine; and they think themselves almost invincible at bush-fighting; and I really believe, were they to be pushed, there would be bloody work, for they have true English blood in their veins, tho' born in America. It is not the sum, but they think it unconstitutional, and that by the same right they do this, they may give away all they have and sell them for slaves instead of negroes. Haughtiness, in delegated power, contributes not a little to foment ill blood; great people are generally hard of access, and humility is not to be expected where power is vested. There was an entertainment last week at Boston, where there were ninety-two carriages went to a neighbouring village, and at dinner they had seventeen negroes to wait at table, who answered to the names of the seventeen members who were for rescinding, so much do they abhor the thoughts of giving up their rights and privileges."

WILLIAMSBURG, *in Virginia*, Dec. 1.

His Majesty's ship Launceston, of 40 guns, Capt. Gill, is arrived in Hampton road from Boston.

Philadelphia, Dec. 22.

Extract of a letter from Grenada, Nov. 19, 1768.

"Four days since arrived here, a sloop from the Main, which had been surprized by a number of Spaniards, who took all the people from on board, except the capt. and two men & left 14 Spaniards. The captain asked the 2 men if they would endeavour to retake the sloop, they immediately joined in the heroic attempt, and actually drove twelve Spaniards into a launce that was along side, and kept two to assist in navigating the sloop into this place. I wish I could give you the captain's name, I have seen him many times. He has a desperate cut in his hand and face.

New-York, January 2.

Capt. Hammond in 17 days from New Orleans, informs that on the beginning of November the French inhabitants of the country, came into the city armed, where they were joined by all their countrymen there, & acquainted their own Governor, that unless he sent away Don John DeUlla, the Spanish Governor, they were determined to put him and all his troops to death, for that they would not live under the Spanish yoke. The Spanish Governor being made acquainted with their determination took shelter on board a Spanish frigate, and on the 20th of November he sailed for the Havanna.—And That the Inhabitants in general in New-Orleans, declare, rather than take the oath of allegiance to Spain they will burn the city and go over to the English.

We hear they have had a very hot Election in the different parishes in the island of Jamaica; and that among the Number elected are four New-Yorkers, viz. Henry Livingston, Daniel Moore, Philip P. Livingston, and Nathaniel Grant, Esqrs.

BOSTON, Jan. 9. 1769.

We can assure the Public, that notwithstanding the Reports which have been given out, and sent abroad to the contrary, that the Manufactures heretofore mentioned could not be perfected, there are now near 1000 Inhabitants of this Town clad with the same. Thus, as Actions often speak louder than Words, shall only advise a steady Perseverance.

We hear that in the Town of Roxbury, one Family only, carded spun and wove last Year upwards of 645 yards of Cloth, besides Yarn enough at the Weavers for 100 yards more.

(a) Governor (b) Egmont (c) Chatam (d) Duke of Bedford (e) As Molasses Act. pa. 9.—Tea Act. pa 735. Vol. 1. on the 14. Aug. vid. pa. 215. 9 vid. pa. 161. 4 vid. pa. 157

BOSTON, January 9. 1769.

Copy of a Letter from the Speaker of the late House of Assembly of South Carolina, *to* THOMAS CUSHING, *Esq; late Speaker of the Honorable House of Representatives of this Province, viz.*

Charlestown, So. Carolina, Nov. 21. 1768.

SIR,

HAVING had the honor of being chosen Speaker of the Commons House of Assembly, which met at Charlestown on the 15th Instant, I took the earliest Opportunity of laying before the House your Letter to me of the 11th of February last.

It is with a Satisfaction equal to the Importance of the Subject, that I obey the Order of the House, in informing you of their unanimous Resolutions upon the Subject matter of your Letter: in acquainting you of their entire Approbation of the Measures taken by the late House of Representatives of the Province of Massachusetts-Bay, to obtain a Redress of our Grievances; and in thanking the Members of that House, in their Name, for communicating to their Fellow-Subjects and Sufferers, in this and the other Provinces, their Proceedings upon that trying Occasion.

I inclose you the Journals of the Proceedings of our House of Assembly, during the short, but interesting Period of their Existence, as printed by their Order; which must convince the impartial World, that they have acted with Duty & Affection to his Majesty, at the same time that they have supported with Firmness, the Rights they hold under the Constitution.

The House was dissolved by Proclamation in the Evening of the Day that they entered into their Resolutions.—This Method of Proceeding may for a time involve the Province in some Difficulties; but I trust that nothing which the Ministry can invent will ever prevail upon a Commons House of Assembly of South Carolina tamely to surrender the Liberties and Privileges of the People to any Power upon Earth. I am Sir, with great Respect,

Your obliged and humble Servant,

P. MANIGAULT.

Extract of a Letter from a Gentleman in London, *to his Friend in* Boston, *of the 4th of October, by the Packet,*

YOUR Troops you may depend upon it, will all be called away in the Spring, and the Ships too. Doctor F—(a) has given it as his Opinion that the Colonies will obtain all that they can desire or wish for, if they behave with Firmness.—Your Commissioners stand here exactly in the Character that they have established for themselves in America; and it is the Opinion of every one, that the Board will be recalled, and a new Governor appointed for your Province. Lord H—(b) himself says, he entirely dislikes their Conduct.—The first Civilian in this Kingdom has undertaken for Capt. Folgier, in his Appeal from your Court of Admiralty; and it is expected that he will not only succeed in the Appeal, but also have an handsom Appointment."

Extract of another Letter (by the Packet) from a "Gentleman in London to his Friend in this Town.

—"I think the only Method you can take is to persevere in your Scheme of Oeconomy with steadiness until the Enemies of America feel their Error and alter their Conduct.—It appears to me the Scheme is to provoke the common People to some Acts of Violence, which may be turned to your Disadvantage, in which I hope they will be disappointed.

"The whole of your Affairs will be laid before the next Sessions of our Parliament:—The Petition from Virginia is already arrived, and will be delivered in proper Time,—it is exceedingly loyal and spirited;—and Petitions from several of the other Colonies will be ready at the same Time. The Friends of America increase upon the measures that have been pursued."———

Extract of a Letter from London, *Oct.* 8.

—"Mr. Cushing's Letter to your Agent, Mr. De Berdt, tho' called a private one, it is plain was writ with a purpose of publication.—Your Assembly had been dissolved, and thereby prevented from transmitting their forty-one humble Petitions: so the Speaker was to endeavor to alarm the British manufacturers with his Fears. But it won't do, my old acquaintance. We served with you too long to be imposed upon by your Vaunts. We have not got a G——l C—(c)y now for our American Minister. The noble Earl who now conducts that department is not to be frightned with Squibs.—Lower your Tone and he will hear you, and treat you with that Tenderness and condescending Humanity peculiar to him; but not upon Compulsion; not a Syllable upon Compulsion.—Submit to the Laws, and then state your Grievances; for there will be no Treaty with Subjects in Arms against the Laws."

A few Days ago died at Wrentham, Mr. Eliphalet Whiting, formerly a Representative for that Town. He had been afflicted with the Stone for a long Time, enduring the most excruciating Pain till his Death:—Afterwards he was opened and 17 Stones extracted from his Bladder, as much as a Man could clap in one Hand.

Extract of a Letter from a Gentleman in New York, *to his Friend in* Boston, *Jan.* 2. 1768.

OUR Assembly last Saturday read the Letters from your late Assembly and from Virginia, and ordered respectful Answers to the same; and passed some constitutional RESOLVES, among which were the following, viz.

Resolved Nemine Contradicente, That it is the Opinion of this Committee, that as his most gracious Majesty is the common Father of all his good Subjects dispersed throughout the various Parts of the British Empire; and as the Commons of Great Britain in Parliament assembled, do enjoy a constitutional Right of humbly Petitioning his Majesty as the common Father of his People there for constitutional Benefits, and the Redress of Grievances,—the Representatives of this Colony, in General Assembly convened, lawfully may and ought to exercise the same constitutional Right when and so often as to them shall seem meet.

Resolved, That it is the Opinion of this Committee, that this Colony lawfully and constitutionally has and enjoys an internal Legislature of its own, in which the Crown and the People of this Colony are constitutionally represented, and that the Power and Authority of the said Legislature cannot lawfully or constitutionally be suspended, abridged, abrogated or annulled by any Power, Authority or Prerogative whatever (the Prerogative of the Crown ordinarily exercised for Prorogations or Dissolutions only excepted.)

Resolved, That it is the Opinion of this Committee, that this House has an undoubted Right to correspond and consult with any of the neighboring Colonies, or with any other of his Majesty's Subjects out of this Colony, or belonging to any Part of his Majesty's Realms or Dominions, either individually or collectively, in any Matter, Subject or Thing whatsoever, whereby they shall conceive the Rights, Liberties, Interests or Privileges of this House, or of its Constituents, are or may be affected."

Last Monday se'nnight, was married at the Friends Meeting in Newport, Mr. *Joseph Rotch*, sen. of Dartmouth, Merchant, to Mrs. *Rebecca Cornell*, of that Place, Widow.

There have been buried in the Town of Newport, in Rhode Island, the Year past, 150 Whites, and 31 Blacks. The Place is supposed to contain 7000 souls.

And we hear there have been buried in the Town of Salem, in this Province, in the course of the Year past, 87 Whites, and 3 Blacks; and that 22 of them died with Consumptions. There have been baptised in the several Churches there, during that Time, 60 Males, and 60 Females.

We hear from Portsmouth, that on the 30th ult. the unfortunate *Ruth Blay*, was executed there pursuant to her Sentence. Before she suffered the Pains of Death, she sign'd a Declaration & Confession, in which among other Things she says,—"And now for the Truth of what I am going to say, I appeal to that GOD before whom I must shortly appear, and call Heaven and Earth to Witness, that though I was with Child, I never had a single Tho't of murdering the Infant, which makes me even shudder to think that it is possible any Mother should be guilty of such cruelty—and therefore I made preparation for its Birth, and could now produce Cloaths and Women in whose keeping they are: But alass! it is too late;—and on that unhappy Day when I was delivered, I knew it had not been 8 Months from the Time I was with Child, therefore had no Thoughts of being delivered at that Time; But an unhappy Fall, which I then received, bro't on the Birth instantly.

She was in great Distress before she was turned off, begging for a few Moments longer to live.

A grand CONCERT

Of Vocal and Instrumental Musick

To be performed at Concert-Hall,

On FRIDAY the 13th Instant.

To begin at 6 o'Clock, P. M.

☞ *Tickets to be had at the Printers, and the London Book-Store in Kingstreet, at* Half a Dollar *each.*

Just imported in the Sloop *Speedwell* from *New York*, And to be sold by

Paschal Nelson Smith,

At *Henry Lloyd*, Esq's. Warehouse on the Long Wharf,

Superfine double bolted Esopus Flour, *New-York* Butter'd Bread, best *Newtown* Pippins, choice Indigo, live Feathers, cast Iron Stoves of different Sizes, &c. &c.

To be sold at *William Taylor's*

Store on the Long-Wharf:

NEW-RICE, also, Rum, Sugar, Molasses, Tea, Coffee, and Chocolate; Logwood, Redwood, and Lignum-vitæ; Pitch, Tar, Turpentine, and all sorts of Ship Chandlery.

A young Man, who can have a good Recommendation, wants a Place either to tend a Store or Shop. Enquire at the *Heart & Crown.*

TO BE SOLD BY

Joseph Barrell

At Store No. 3, on the South Side the Town-Dock,

Cheap for Cash,

A few Barrels of excellent Beef,

New Philadelphia Flour,

BROWN SUGARS by the Barrel or less,

Single, middling, double, & thribble refined English Loaf Sugar, by the Hundred or less,

Choice old Cheshire Cheese,

GREEN COFFEE, *Florence* Oil, Currants,

Red and White Onions.

Also, *Groceries, China, Glass & Crockery, as usual.*

☞ A large *Beam & Scales*, that will weigh a ton, and a very good *Saddle Horse*, very Cheap.

A THEFT.

Stole the 2d Instant between 5 and 6 o'Clock in the Evening from a House in Milk-street, by a short Man who appeared in the Character of a Beggar, dressed in a striped Swanskin Waistcoat, had grey Hair, walk'd with a Stick being lame, having one Leg much less than the other. ——A Scarlet ROQUELO, not half worn, with flat hair Buttons, the Capes lin'd with Shalloon, on the under Part of which there is mark'd the Letters M B with Ink, and in the Body of the Cloak there are several Rents sewed up.——A Reward of FOUR Dollars is offered to any one who will give Information of said Cloak, or of the Thief, either to *Mr. Josiah Bearn*, Esq; or the Printers, so that the one may be recovered or the other secured and made answerable. It being probable that the Thief is still in Town, it is requested that Information may be given if the Cloak should be offered for Sale.

TO BE SOLD

At the Store of the late Mr. CONDY,

London and Gentleman's Magazines and Museums for 1767, complete: Ditto for 1768, from *January* to *August*, inclusive, at 6s L.M. Also, the Town and County Officer, &c.

Province of Massachusets-Bay, *Court of Vice Admiralty*, } *Boston, January* 3. 1769.

TO BE SOLD,

On *Wednesday* the 18th Instant,

At Twelve o'Clock at Noon,

At Mr. *Goodhue's* Tavern in *Salem*,

Nineteen Casks of Molasses,

Seized and adjudged Forfeit for Breach of the Acts of Trade. By Order of Court,

EZEKIEL PRICE, *D. Reg.*

TO-MORROW,

At Ten o'Clock in the Morning,

Will be sold by PUBLIC VENDUE,

At the Auction Room in Queen-street,

A Variety of Hard Ware Goods,

viz. Chest Locks and Padlocks, Knives and Forks, Penknives, Shoe Buckles, Warming Pans, Bellows, Corks, &c. &c.

At the same Time and Place will also be sold,

A variety of other GOODS, not damaged among which are, Broad Cloths, Ratteens, Shalloons, Tammys, Sheeting, Mens, Womens and Childrens Hose, Indigo, &c. &c,

TO BE SOLD,

By *John Pearson*, at *Newbury-Port*,

A Dwelling-House on Cross-Street,

3 Rooms on a Floor, well finished; and a House in Liberty-Street, with about 40 Rods of Land between the two Houses and between the two Streets, with a Warehouse of 30 Feet in Length, and half a Well to each House, and 50 Feet fronting Cross-Street, and about 80 Feet on Liberty Street; to be Sold on reasonable Terms.

TO BE GIVEN AWAY,

A hearty likely Negro Child,

of an excellent Breed. Enquire of the Printers.

The Printers of the North-American ALMANACK, *containing the Charter of the Province, and a Variety of other Matters both useful and entertaining, hereby inform the Public, That the Second Impression is chiefly disposed of; those therefore who desire to be supplied, are requested to purchase speedily, otherwise the Printers will be deprived of the Pleasure of gratifying their Friends and Customers with said* ALMANACK.

Custom-House, Boston, *Jan.* 7. 1769.

ENTRED-IN.

Morton and Higgins from New London; Goodspeed from New Haven; Smith from New York; Stone and Gorham from Philadelphia; Guliker from Virginia; and Hingston from St. Georges.

CLEARED-OUT

Cushing, Cromwell and Pulling for No. Carolina; Fellows, Chambers, Mayo, & McEwen for West Indies; Anderson for Nevis; and Tepper for Halifax.

(a) Supposed Dr. Franklin (b) Hillsborough (c) General Conway // the Circular Letter, page 43, 2. pa. 153.

1 vid. 4. proceedings pa. 344. 2 vid. their appointment pa. 748. Vol. 1. (d) the Merch. agree. pa. 199. (e) pa. 163.

Meſſrs. Fleets.

If you judge the following Extracts, tranſlated from a French Pamphlet, publiſhed at Paris in 1758, intitled, Motives for a Peace with England; addreſſed to the French Miniſtry, by an old Sea Officer, *will be agreable to your Readers, pleaſe to inſert them in your* Evening-Poſt. T.S.

AMong other things, this ſenſible author writes thus: The world have been accuſtomed to ſpeak of us (the French) as a politick people, therefore we believe we are ſo. But was it prudent to riſk our home trade, and to ſtop the progreſs of our marine, in order to recover trivial rights, and to make wretched conqueſts in America? Ought we not to have waited, at leaſt ten years, till we were in a condition effectually to ſupport our claims. Our lively genius cannot bear delay. The Engliſh would have done our buſineſs had we permitted them. Their religion was pleaſure, and their pleaſure was in debauchery. They had plunged themſelves into an exceſs of luxury and intemperance. They had neglected their navy, and diſbanded their artificers, who flew to France and Spain for maintenance. Whilſt their individuals ſquandered their riches, the ſtate grew parſimonious, and began to ſave in thoſe articles on which they cannot be too profuſe. They were even very near reducing their trivial army, and loudly ſpoke of intruſting, what they call their liberty and property, to the valor of a raw militia. What a field was this for our policy! Was it our buſineſs to awake or arouſe them from their lethargy? Yet we did it, and the conſequence is obvious. We have taught them to believe a real truth, *That they cannot ſtrengthen themſelves too much by ſea or land.* Now an army ceaſes to be the object of public diſlike, and the people begin to think, that as they muſt have one, it is better to have an army of Engliſh than of Frenchmen. Now their young nobility apply themſelves to the military, and think themſelves honored by that profeſſion, in which alone conſiſts the defence and ſecurity of their country. This is a revolution we never thought of. This may be fatal to us; for the longer we continue the war, the more their effeminancy will wear off, and their ancient ſpirit and courage revive. They will not, for the preſent, become more wealthy, but they will get more wiſdom, which is better. The military virtues, and the manly exerciſes, may become faſhionable, and the nation, which now ſeems immerſed in debauchery, and corruption, may think ſeriouſly, and be once more, what it has often been, the terror of Europe. This is not an unnatural ſuppoſition. They eaſily glide from one extreme to an other. It is their natural temper, and their whole hiſtory is one continued proof of it.

And again he ſays: Our paſt conduct has, to all intents and purpoſes, really united Scotland to England. They now ſupply them abundantly, with good officers, and hardy ſoldiers. They furniſh numbers for the ſea; for their mariners increaſe by the vaſt increaſe of their trade. Their commerce is an additional ſtrength to England, as more channels are opened for the entrance of wealth, which inſenſibly finds its way to the heart of the kingdom, and from thence diffuſes itſelf into every part. This blow to the intereſt of France is now ſtruck, and is now unavoidable; but even this is trivial, to what we ſhould ſuffer if the Engliſh extended the ſame conduct to the large and fertile kingdom of Ireland. What ſhould we ſay, if partiality and prejudice ſubſided, and that That kingdom was viewed in a juſt light, and made the proper and natural uſe of? A continuance of the war will drive England into that expedient. She would then grant them a free commerce, which would infinitely increaſe her own revenues. She would then have well-furniſhed docks on the weſt of that iſland, and fleets there ready, in a moment, for all expeditions. She would then ruin our woollen manufactures (which now ruin her) as it would then be impoſſible for us to obtain materials. She would then triple the number of her ſubjects there, and would diſcover, that the more ſhe confines the trade of Ireland the more ſhe enlarges ours and ruins her own. She would then furniſh the Iriſh with the means of aſſiſting and relieving her wants, and ſhe would then do all this, and infinitely more, chiefly at the expence of France.

The general weakneſs and ſupineſs, that forever attends immoderate wealth and luxury, hides from the Engliſh the knowledge of their own ſtrength, real power, and true intereſt. Suffer them not to relapſe into virtue and underſtanding. Plunge them not too deep into difficulties, and they will never emerge from folly into real wiſdom.

And he concludes thus: Give them peace; and they will ſoon return to their amuſements of elections, party and faction.

Give them peace; and their miniſters muſt be directed by popular clamour, which we can always excite and encourage.

Give them peace; and their navy will once more be laid up to rot, and their ſeamen and artificers once more be turned over to us.

Give them peace; and the greateſt part of their army will ſoon be reduced, and the ſmall remains, under the conduct of a leſs able general than the preſent, will become a mere militia in pay.

Give them peace; and we ſhall not fear the deſection of one or two of our preſent allies, which would ruin our preſent ſyſtem.

Give them peace; and they will never think of ſchemes for increaſing their people, or for making every part of their dominions of real uſe to every other.

Purſue ſteadily this plan for 15 or 20 years, conſtantly directing the riches of the kingdom to the raiſing a navy, equal or ſuperior to England, and then, and not till then ſhall we be able to ſtrike the blow, we have for above a century been meditating.

Gentlemen, be not offended. I think as I ſpeak, and write what I think. My ſtile may be odd, but my matter is true. Deſpiſe not good advice, tho' given by an OLD SEAMAN.

IMPORTED in the laſt Ships from LONDON
And to be Sold by

Henry Laughton

At his Store the Corner of School-ſtreet near the Rev'd Doctor *Sewall's* Meeting:

A good Aſſortment of Engliſh Goods,
Suitable for the Seaſon; among which are,

A variety of ſuperfine, middling and low pric'd Broad-Cloths, plain & napt Batil-Beavers, Bearſkins, green, blue and cloth coloured Ratteens, German ſerges, Lambſkins for Surtouts, with all ſorts of Trimming ſuitable, Camblets, plain and ſtrip'd Cambleteens, figur'd & ſtrip'd Stuffs, Grizetts, Poplins, Diamantines, Calimancoes, ſuperfine ſcarlet Whiteneys, coarſe, red & blue do. Flannel, ſtrip'd & plain Swanſkins, plain and ſtrip'd Duffils, Colcheſter & Drapery Baizes, Gold & Silver Baſket Buttons, Gold & Silver Lace, Thread and Vellum, choice Bohea Tea, & Indigo, with a Variety of other Woollen & India Goods, cheap for Caſh.

☞ The beſt refined Bar-Iron & German Steel.

The late Mr. *Condy* intended to have publiſhed a Volume of curious Papers, to have ſerved as an Appendix to the Lieutenant-Governor's HISTORY of the MASSACHUSETS BAY, but Death prevented. Subſcriptions to encourage the Printing the ſame Collection will be received by *Thomas* and *John Fleet*, at the Heart & Crown in Cornhill.

The Volume will contain about 600 Pages in Octavo. The Price in Sheets will be *Six Shillings* Lawful Money, or *Four Shillings & ſix Pence* Sterling.

The Work will begin as ſoon as a ſufficient Number of Subſcribers appear to defrey the Expence, and be carried on with all poſſible Diſpatch.

No Books will be printed for Sale.

As moſt of theſe Papers will, probably, be irrecoverably loſt in a few Years, unleſs they be preſerved by Printing, it is hoped that a ſufficient Number of Subſcribers will ſoon appear from a regard to the Public as well as for the ſake of their particular Entertainment. *Boſton, Dec.* 30. 1768.

TO BE SOLD Cheap,
And may be immediately occupied by the Purchaſer,

A good Dwelling-Houſe & Barn,

with 20 Acres of Land, lying in the Center of the Town of *Sutton*; alſo 50 Acres of Land lying in the Southerly part of *Sutton*, formerly the Eſtate of Mr. *David Hall*, jun'r. of ſaid Town.

For further Particulars apply to JOHN HANCOCK, Eſq; of *Boſton*, who will Diſpoſe of the whole at a reaſonable Price. *Boſton, Dec.* 31, 1768.

TEN DOLLARS Reward.

Stollen on Saturday Night the 31ſt ult. from the Door of Mrs. *Mary Larnard* in *Watertown*, a dark brown HORSE, with a white Streak in his Face, about 8 Years old, and about 14 and a half Hands high, with a ruſſet Hunting Saddle on, having a remarkable Pair of ſmall Ears to it, & a light Cloth Houſing, ſomething wore, & a Pair of black Saddle Bags: Whoever will take up ſaid Horſe, & bring him to the Subſcriber at *Weſton*, and diſcover ſaid Thief, ſo as he may be brought to Juſtice, ſhall have *Ten Dollars*, or if they only deliver ſaid Horſe they ſhall have *Five Dollars* Reward, paid by

Weſton, January 2. 1769. *Iſaac Jones.*

The Eſtate of Mr. *John Smith*, late of *Boſton*, Merchant, deceaſed, being repreſented Inſolvent, and ſix Months allowed the Creditors to bring in their Claims and prove their Debts, the Commiſſioners appointed by the Honorable *Thomas Hutchinſon*, Eſq; Judge of Probate for the County of *Suffolk*, to receive and examine ſaid Claims, give Notice, that they ſhall attend ſaid Service at the *Britiſh Coffee-Houſe* in *Boſton*, on the firſt Tueſday of *January*, and the five following Months, from Six to Nine o'Clock, P M. *Boſton, January* 2. 1769.

NEW RICE

To be Sold at *WILLIAM TAYLOR's* Store on the Long-Wharf.

To be ſold by HENRY LLOYD,
At Warehouſe No. 5. *on the* Long Wharf,

Choice French Indigo, Cotton-Wool, Race Ginger, a good Aſſortment of Anchors, refined Bar Iron, a good Aſſortment of *American* made Cordage, *American* made Cod-Lines & Sugar Bakers Twine, *Albany* Peaſe, Sperma-Ceti Candles warranted pure, Hard Soap, *Madeira* Wine, *New-York* Butter Bread, &c.

TO BE SOLD,
And may be immediately occupied by the Purchaſer,

A commodious Brick HOUSE

in Cornhill (next Door North of Mr. *John Cunningham*) in good Repair, well ſituated for Buſineſs, having a large Shop in Front, a paved Yard, with a good Well of Water, an excellent Cellar, and a large Entry through into the Back-Yard. The Terms will be made eaſy to the Purchaſer.—For further Information enquire of *Melatiah Bourn*, Eſq; (Milk-Street, *Boſton*) who has Power to ſell the Premiſes. *Boſton, Dec.* 17. 1768.

Theſe are to Notify the Proprietors of a Townſhip granted to Capt. *William Raymond*, and others, *June* 25, 1765. in lieu of a Townſhip called *Hales Town*, which they loſt by its falling within the Province of *New-Hampſhire*, that they pay the ſeveral Taxes levied on their Rights in ſaid Townſhip for defraying the Charge thereof, aſſeſſed in the Month of *July* 1768, amounting to £. 2. 14*s.* on each Right, with Intereſt on the ſame till paid; alſo the arrears of the Taxes due from their Rights in ſaid *Hales-Town*, amounting in the whole to £. 23 10*s.* 8*d.* due on the following Rights, *viz.* No. 2. 4*s.* 9*d.* ½. No 3. 1*l.* 1*s.* 4*d.* No. 4. 16*s.* No. 6. 1*l.* 1*s.* 4*d.* No. 9, 16*s.* No. 12, 8*s.* No. 18, 16*s.* No. 20, 1*l.* 1*s.* 4*d.* No. 22. 1*l.* 1*s.* 4*d.* No. 23. 1*l.* 1*s.* 4*d.* No. 26, 16*s.* No 27, 16*s.* No. 28, 16*s.* No. 29. 16*s.* No. 31. 16*s.* No. 35. 15*s.* No. 37, 16*s.* No. 39, 1*l.* 1*s.* 4*d.* No 42. 4*s.* 6*d* ½. No. 44. 16*s.* No. 45, 16*s.* No. 47, 16*s.* No. 48, 16*s.* No. 49, 16*s.* No. 50, 16*s.* No. 51, 16*s.* No. 54, 16*s.* No. 55, 5*s.* 4*d.* No. 57, 16*s.* No. 60. 16*s.* to *Joſeph Wood* of *Beverley*, Collector of ſaid Proprietors, or to *George Raymond* of ſaid *Beverley*, ſaid Proprietors Treaſurer, within three Months from the Date hereof, otherwiſe their Lands will be expoſed to Sale agreeable to a late Act of the General Court.

Beverley, Dec. 27, 1768. By Order of the Aſſeſſors, THOS. PORTER, Prop's Clerk.

Whereas the Proprietors of a Tract of Land juſt below St. George's *River, commonly called* The Twenty Aſſociates of the Lincolnſhire Company, *are Owners of ſeveral whole Shares and Parts of Shares, in common, each whole Share containing upwards of* 5000 *Acres*: This is to give public Notice, that one of thoſe whole Shares, viz. No. 17. originally owned by *John Oulton*, Eſq; will be ſold at public Auction at the Bunch of Grapes in *Boſton*, on the 17th Day of *January* next, between Twelve and One o'Clock, if not ſold at private Sale before, agreeable to the Proprietors Vote at their Meeting the 14th Inſtant: For further Particulars enquire of NATH. APPLETON, Prop. Clerk.

N. B. The Proprietors aforeſaid are now ſettling a Townſhip called *Cambden*, ſituate and meaſuring ſix Miles on the Ocean, and includes two very good Harbours; the Land is good & well Wooded and Watered:—ſeveral fine Settlers Lots containing 120 Acres, are yet to be given away upon the moſt reaſonable Terms of Settlement, to any good Perſons inclining to ſettle in a pleaſant Part of the Country and with good Neighbours: The Right and Title to theſe Lands are not diſputed by any; the Settlers performing the Proprietors Conditions are to have a good Warrantee Deed of their Lots. For further Particulars enquire as above. *December* 15. 1768.

Public Notice is hereby given, That the Proprietors, commonly called *The Twenty Aſſociates of the Lincolnſhire Company*, Owners of an 100,000 Acres of Land laying Eaſt of *St. George's* River, did at their Meeting *September* 6, 1766, levy a Tax of 10*s.* on each Twentieth or whole Share; and at their Meeting *April* 13, 1767, levied a further Tax of 10*s.* on each Twentieth; and at their Meeting *November* 19, 1767, levied a further Tax of 24*s.* on each Twentieth; and at their Meeting *April* 8, 1768, levied a further Tax of 60*s.* on each Twentieth, making in the whole 5*l.* 4*s.* Lawful Money on each Twentieth or whole Share; a conſiderable Proportion of the above Taxes are yet unpaid: This is therefore to Notify the delinquent Proprietors, that ſo much of their Intereſt in the aforeſaid Lands will be ſold at Public Auction as will be neceſſary for diſcharging the Taxes, agreeable to the Province Law, within ſix Months from the Date hereof, unleſs prevented by Payment.

By Order of the Proprietors,
Decem. 15, 1768. NATH. APPLETON, Prop. Clerk.

BOSTON: Printed by T. and J. FLEET.

THE
Boston-
AND
COUNTRY
Gazette,
JOURNAL.

No. 719

Containing the freſheſt Advices, Foreign and Domeſtic.

MONDAY, JANUARY 9, 1769.

Meſſieurs EDES & GILL, *S Adams*

IT ſeems to be generally agreed, that every man who is taxed has a right to be preſent in perſon or by *his own* repreſentative, in the body that taxes him; or as Lord Cambden has expreſſed it, that "taxation and repreſentation are inſeperable." A man's property is the fruit of his induſtry; and if it may be taken from him under any pretence whatever, at the will of another, he cannot be ſaid to be free, for he labors like a bond ſlave, not for himſelf, but for another. Or ſuppoſing his property comes by inheritance or free gift, it is abſolutely his own, and it cannot rightly be taken from him without his conſent. This I take to be the commonly receiv'd opinion, concerning liberty, as it regards taxation: And it is moreover generally underſtood, that upon this opinion the very being of a *free* government depends. The writer who ſigns Z. T. in the two laſt Evening-Poſts, thinks it very hard that "he and others ſhould be treated with ſneers and ridicule, and as enemies of their country for not falling in with the commonly receiv'd opinion of liberty and taxation"; but till he makes it appear that it is not a juſt and very important opinion, he has no reaſon for his complaint.

He tells us that in the year 1764, "it was propoſed in parliament to tax the colonies for the charge of their government and defence"; and intimates the reaſon "The nation being then more than 140 millions in debt; which was above 60 millions more than it was the laſt war".—I would aſk this gentleman, whether the old ſettled colonies, or particularly whether this province ever put the nation to a farthings expence for its government or defence, from the firſt ſettlement of it to this day? If he can prove it ever did, he will do that which no one has been able to do before; but if he cannot, and I preſume he cannot, the reaſon he offers why the colonies or particularly why this province, ſhould be obliged to pay any part of the national debt, is of no validity: But he ſeems to be aware of this himſelf; and therefore advances another reaſon why it was propos'd that the parliament ſhould tax America, viz. to defend the conquered provinces "which ought not to be left without troops." And it was not reaſonable that, "England after having run ſo deeply in debt for acquiring them, ſhould now tax itſelf for the maintenance of them." But did England alone run deeply in debt in conquering the French in America? Did not the colonies bear a great ſhare in the expence of it? Undoubtedly: Why then ſhould not England tax herſelf at leaſt for a part of the maintenance of them? Becauſe "great ſtability and ſecurity was given thereby to all the American governments." Was Canada conquered then only for the ſake of giving ſtability and ſecurity to the American governments? Had Great Britain no view to her own profit? to the advancement of her own glory, the increaſe of her trade, and the enlargement of her empire? Has ſhe not the ſole advantage of the trade, and the immenſe tracts of lands which the colonies helped her to conquer? And is it a ſufficient reaſon why they ſhould pay the whole expence of defending theſe acquiſitions, becauſe ſtability and ſecurity was given to them by means of the conqueſt, after they had puſhed their ſettlements to the infinite advantage of the mother country, at their own expence and in continual wars with the French and Indian enemies ſome of them for a century and an half!—But the plan is laid: "10,000 troops muſt be kept up in America," the charge *of them* only computed at £. 250,000, and the charge of troops and government, £. 350,000 per annum, and—"conſidering the diſtreſs of the nation, none could expect to prevail againſt a tax on the colonies." And further—"all that Mr. Grenville deſired was, that America would bear the charge of its own government and defence." In purſuance of this plan, the ſtamp act, (c) he tells us, paſs'd the houſe of commons; but "in complaiſance to the colonies, and as Mr. Grenville expreſſed it, to conſult their eaſe, quiet and good-will, it was hung up till the next year, to give them the opportunity to paſs it themſelves or ſome other equivalent." This then was the ſtate of the caſe; the houſe of commons was reſolv'd to propoſe to the colonies, that they ſhould tax themſelves £. 350,000 ſterling a year for the maintenance of 10,000 troops to be kept up in America, and for the ſupport of their own government, (which they had always before honorably ſupported) or they would tax them by the paſſing the ſtamp-act (d): And our writer, by way of queſtion, expreſſes his ſurprize that inſtead of "conſidering the diſtreſs of the nation, and the *juſtneſs of the demand*, the legality of their right to tax us was diſputed, and we proceeded boldly to aſſert what *we called* our liberties." But he ought to have ſhown that the colonies could be ſaid to be free in either caſe propos'd, or in the one more than in the other; and until he does this, he cannot reaſonably find fault with them for thinking the propos'd alternative a juſt occaſion to awaken their attention, & that it was high time for them boldly to aſſert what *they knew* to be their indefeaſible right, viz. to grant their aid with a free conſent & without conſtraint. I never yet heard it ſaid, that a man who had his purſe demanded of him by a ſuperior power, acted *freely*, tho' he delivered it with his *own hand*, inſtead of waiting for it to be taken from him by force: His will and conſent certainly cannot be at all concerned in the matter.

Our writer tells us that "the ſtamp-act being hung up (in its ſtate of a bill) for a year, might have favoured us with time to plead our cauſe, and he doubts not but we might have been freed from the greateſt part of thoſe charges"; But does he not conſider, that in *pleading* our cauſe, as he terms it, we implicitly put it in the power of others to be the judges whether they ſhall tax us without our conſent; for I do not find among the pleadings which he would have had us to make, there is any thing that looks like a ſaving of our right. And ſuppoſing that after having pleaded our cauſe, in the manner in which he would have had us to have done it, we ſhould not have prevailed upon them to have receded from their purpoſe of taxing us if we did not tax ourſelves; would they not have done it with a much better grace, and told us that we ought not ſurely to complain, ſince in pleading our cauſe before them, we left it to their ſole judgment and deciſion, whether they had not the right to tax us, or which is the ſame thing, oblige us to tax ourſelves, and they had determined that they had the right. This it muſt be own'd would have afforded a happy precedent for all futurity.

But this matter it ſeems was already determined; for he tells us that "the parliament previous to the repeal reſolved that they had a right to tax us"; If his inference is, that they *really* had the right, becauſe they (e) *reſolv'd* that they had, I ſhall only ſay, that his reaſoning is much like that of a late letter writer from London, whoſe wonderful performance, if I miſtake not, was inſerted in all our news papers, who ſays that "when an act of parliament is once paſs'd, it becomes a part of the conſtitution." This I confeſs, at once ſhuts the mouths of all Americans from complaining of revenue acts, or any other acts of parliament as *unconſtitutional*; for what is an eſſential part of the conſtitution, I think, cannot be unconſtitutional. (d)

Our writer intimates very ſtrongly, that the repeal of the ſtamp act was a matter of *favor* rather than juſtice to the colonies—that the act itſelf was *the diſcipline of a tender and prudent parent*—that the colonies in oppoſing it, diſcover the *ſymptoms of diſtraction*—that the repeal was *derogatory to the honor of the parliament*, but it was done to give the colonies time to *come to reaſon*—that inſtead of this, their *obſtinate* temper, manifeſted by *aſſuming and inſulting airs*, has made TROOPS *neceſſary* for the order of ſociety: All which no doubt entitles him to m—l favor, with a penſion of two hundred a year, or at leaſt a place under the right worſhipful the American b—d of C—m—rs. (f)

After all, he acknowledges that "there is a great deal of juſtice and propriety in the caſe, that the ſubjects taxed ſhould give their conſent by their repreſentatives"; but he fears that if our plea ſtands good, that the parliament cannot tax us *now*, it will hold good at *another time*; and therefore he would have had us, againſt the time to come, when he ſuppoſes we may "become equal to a fourth part of the whole", to acknowledge that they had the right to tax us, *whenever we ſhould refuſe to tax ourſelves*, for ſuch ſums as they ſhall think proper to demand of us; and if the matter had been "thus ſtated and pleaded in a public manner", he apprehends, "it would have influenced the people in the colonies to have made a different choice of perſons to repreſent them", and things would have taken a different turn". Perhaps it would have pleas'd this writer if they had choſen perſons who would have given up the whole diſpute about the right; for I cannot ſee that there is any difference, with regard to the right in queſtion, between the Americans conſenting forever hereafter to tax themſelves ſuch ſums as the parliament of Great-Britain ſhall apportion them to pay, and their conſenting that the parliament ſhall tax them as well as apportion the ſum: The mode of taxation in the one caſe, might have been allowed to the Americans, and that is generally allow'd even to an enemy in the caſe of *military contribution*; but the right of conſenting to the taxation itſelf would be given up; and in that caſe would not the colonies be tributary to the people of Great-Britain, inſtead of fellow ſubjects, co-equal in dignity and freedom.

Our writer ſays, that "if ſuch grants and priviledges as are pleaded by the Coloniſts, (ſuch as Charters, &c.) may ever exempt them from paying ſuch a proportion of taxes, it muſt be concluded that the empire is founded on unjuſt principles, which needs a reform, in order to make an equality among the ſubject."—But he ſeems to be too apt to forget that the rights of nature, as well as the conſtitution of Great-Britain, exempts the ſubjects from paying any money at all, upon any account, without their conſent. This is one of the principles upon which the *Britiſh empire is founded*, and has ſtood firmly for many ages; if this writer thinks it needs a reform to make an *equality*, ſurely his propoſal that one part of the empire ſhould conſent that the other ſhould be the lords *proprietors*, has no tendency to promote an *equality* among the ſubjects—He tells us that formerly the *Right* of taxation was in the King only—I ſhould have been glad if he had pointed us to that time—We know that Kings, even *Engliſh* Kings, have loſt their crowns and their heads for aſſuming ſuch a right. 'Tis true, this ſtrange claim has occaſioned much contention, and it always will, as long as the people underſtand the great charter of nature upon which Magna Charta itſelf is founded—*No man can take another's property from him without his conſent*—This is the law of nature, and a violation of it is the ſame thing whether it be done by one man who is called a King or by five hundred of another denomination.—He tells us that by Magna Charta & the Bill of Rights, (g) "the King may tax his ſubjects with the conſent of parliament". I deny it—The King never taxes his ſubjects—they grant him their aid of their *own free accord*, and tax themſelves in their *own mode*.—Taxation is their own *voluntary*, and if I may be allow'd the expreſſion, *ſovereign* act—it is a *gift* of the people to the *King*—Indeed the law whereby each individual becomes oblig'd to pay his ſhare of the ſum which he has conſented to give to the King, is the joint act of King, Lords and Commons. The people of Great-Britain are always in the parliament of Great-Britain by their repreſentatives—therefore the conſent of parliament is the conſent of the people—but the people of America never were repreſented in the parliament of Great-Britain, conſequently the conſent of the commons of Great-Britain to tax them cannot be ſaid to be their conſent. His concluſion therefore that our rights are in no wiſe infring'd, becauſe as he ſays we are taxed *by the King* with the conſent of the Britiſh parliament, admitting that it were ſo, evidently fails—This writer ſeems to be very zealous for the power of parliament, but to uſe his own words "certainly ignorant of what it is founded upon."

In his concluſion he finds fault with the people for giving out "that they will defend their liberties at the peril of their lives"; he indeed ſays it is the language of a *party only*, but I hope, nay I believe he is miſtaken—I hope it is the reſolution of the *whole people* of America, *when called*, to defend their liberties at the peril of their lives—He talks very looſely and ſtrangely of oppoſing the landing of the King's troops—a thing which never I ſuppoſe exiſted in the minds of any, but thoſe who wiſh'd for it, that they might have an occaſion of juſtifying the repreſentations they had made of this people as *rebellious*—However, he acknowleges that in ſome caſes, "if there had open'd any proſpect of ſucceeding by oppoſition, he ſhould have readily join'd in the cauſe of his country againſt ſuch oppreſſions"—Pray who joins now in the party who give out that they will defend their liberties at the peril of their lives?—I ſuppoſe in this caſe he would have us to underſtand that he would have acted boldly and *riſqued his life*—but he ſays his oppoſition muſt be "in caſe of unreaſonable exertions of the power of parliament", of which he will judge for himſelf before he makes oppoſition; and pray why will he not give others the like liberty? but I would adviſe him and all others who talk after this manner, if there be any beſides him, to take care that the cauſe is juſt, upon which alone they may depend for ſucceſs; and moreover to be ſure that this is the mind of the publick, without which they cannot flatter themſelves with even a proſpect of ſucceſs. It is not likely however that he would have joined with all his countrymen *againſt the board of commiſſioners* (h) for he declares his opinion that "the true Britiſh ſpirit would have been loſt, if the miniſtry had not exerted the power of the nation for their relief", when they had *voluntarily*, and to *ſerve the turn*, immured themſelves in Caſtle-William. I deſire to know before I conclude, how long the miniſtry has had authority *to exert the power of the nation*—this I always tho't belong'd to the parliament generally, in ſome caſes to the King, but I never heard that the power of the nation was left in the hands of the miniſtry, but ſo it is according to our writer, who would have us look upon the preſent exertions of power in America to be neither *parliamentary*, nor *legal*, but merely *miniſterial*. The miniſtry he ſays has exerted the power of the nation, by which he muſt mean its *military power*, for the relief of the commiſſioners of the cuſtoms; I ſuppoſe in his next he will acknowledge, what I really believe to be true, that it was done *by their ſpecial application*.

T. Z.

The late Mr. *Condy* intended to have publiſhed a Volume of curious Papers, to have ſerved as an Appendix to the Lieutenant-Governor's HISTORY of the MASSACHUSETTS-BAY, but Death prevented. Subſcriptions to encourage the Printing the ſame Collection will be received by *Thomas* and *John Fleet*, at the Heart & Crown in Cornhill.

The Volume will contain about 600 Pages in Octavo. The Price in Sheets will be *Six Shillings* LawfulMoney, or *Four Shillings & Six Pence* Sterling.

The Work will begin as ſoon as a ſufficient Number of Subſcribers appear to defrey the Expence, and be carried on with all poſſible Diſpatch.

No Books will be printed for Sale.

As moſt of theſe Papers will, probably, be irrecoverably loſt in a few Years, unleſs they be preſerved by Printing, it is hoped that a ſufficient Number of Subſcribers will ſoon appear from a Regard to the Public as well as for the Sake of their particular Entertainment.

Boſton, December 30, 1768.

TO be given away, equipp'd at all Points, a very likely Negro Child, of an excellent Breed. Inquire of Edes and Gill.

(a) Miniſterial (b) American Board of Commiſſioners ‖ Vide Camdens ſpeech page 10. ¶ Page 396. § A Stroke at Hutchinſon, & replied to page 390 (c) vid. ach. pa. 53 Vol. 1. (d) vid. repeal pa. 411. Vol. 1. (e) vid. pa. 792. Vol. 1. (f) vid our Charter pa. 1077 ∧ vid. magn. Charta pa. 790. * vid. Bill rights pa. 1053.

(g) vid. Appointment of the Board pa. 348. Vol. 1. (h) vid pa. 141.

A few general Observations on American Custom-House Officers, and Courts of Vice-Admiralty, extracted from a Pamphlet lately published in South-Carolina.

THE appointment of officers, whose business should be, to inspect and superintend the conduct of the trading part of the community, was very soon found expedient in every commercial state. Observation and experience left too little room to doubt, that some men, if at liberty to pursue their inclinations, preferring their own private gain to the public welfare, would prosecute schemes of trade, inconsistent with the general good; which requires, that some articles should be carefully preserved and retained within the country, and that others should be entirely excluded, or admitted, under peculiar circumstances, and with great caution. Such as afford materials for useful and advantageous manufactures, or contribute to the cheap and convenient support of the industrious part of a society, should by no means be exported, unless they are produced in superfluous quantities; which seldom can happen, as the plenty of materials and cheapness of living will induce still greater numbers, to engage in manufactures. Those articles, on the other hand, which tend to impoverish the community, by promoting luxury, idleness, and debauchery, should be wholly prohibited from importation: altho' some states have allowed such articles to be sparingly imported, from a neighbouring state or government, in order to vend greater quantities of their own commodities; but they have found the increase of idleness and vice, greatly to over-balance their profits.

It was likewise discovered, that much advantage would accrue to the public, from having some articles in greater plenty, than they could be produced in the country, or procured in the ordinary course of trade: For states and kingdoms are, in this respect, like the subjects, of which they are composed; none is able to live conveniently, without being beholden to his neighbour for some of his conveniencies. To encourage the importation of such articles, it is necessary in many cases to offer a bounty to the importer.

Further, trade can never flourish in any state, whose merchants are not protected & secured from foreign insults. If a government is remiss and negligent, in providing and maintaining a proper armament for their defence; foreigners will, on many frivolous pretences, seize and confiscate the merchant's property; which must soon put an end to his trade.

These several purposes, of appointing and supporting officers, of paying bounties, and defending and protecting the merchants, cannot be answered without a very great charge and expence to the government: And it was very natural, to think of defraying such expences, as were consequent upon trade, by an impost or tax on the articles of commerce; but good politicians have ever been careful to lay the impost upon such articles, as would least affect the industrious manufacturer, and afford the greatest profit to the merchant.

From this view, it appears consistent with the soundest maxims of policy, and dictates of reason and justice, that some duties should be laid on merchandize, and rules established respecting commerce; that officers should be appointed, to collect those duties, and to see that those rules be duly observed. How great is the pity, that the wisest institutions, of human invention, are liable to be perverted by wicked men, and rendered subversive of those good purposes they were intended to promote!

Where the laws respecting trade pursue this plan, and keep the original design and intention of their institution in view; and where men can be found to put them in execution, who have sufficient resolution and probity, to prefer the public good to their own private emolument, and to act upon the true meaning and spirit of such law; under such favourable circumstances, commerce will in all probability flourish, and the community grow wealthy. But be the laws ever so good and equitable, if bad men are employed as executive officers, who are avaricious, revengeful, and make their private gain the rule and measure of their conduct; under good laws wrested and perverted by such men, trade must inevitably languish and decay: Such harpies must be expelled, or the spirit of commerce will be broken, and in the end entirely extinguished.

The mercantile part of the community may be compared to the human body; officers of this stamp may be considered as the cause, whereby navigation, the veins and arteries through which the vitals of commerce are conveyed, is clogged and oppressed; *a fever ensues*; which must prove mortal, unless the *morbific matter* be expelled, by the strength of constitution, or by *proper medicines*, administered by the hand of some *skilful physician*. O America! how great would be thy happiness, and the happiness of that empire, with which thou art so closely united, in interest and affection, could a physician be found of sufficient probity, wisdom and ability, to undertake and perfect a *radical* cure of those disorders, under which thy trade at present languishes! This, it must be own'd, would be a work of much difficulty, but greater glory

The laws, relating to the customs in America, are become so very numerous and intricate, that it is a science, which requires a great deal of time and application, to comprehend them, with any tolerable degree of clearness and perspicuity; & very few merchants indeed have sufficient leisure, to acquire a critical knowledge therein; although the conduct of the officers renders such a knowledge absolutely necessary to every one, who would secure his property from seizure. Thus while the fair trader is endeavoring to comply with every form the laws prescribe, & would not willingly infringe them in the least iota, he finds himself taken in the snare of some intriguing officer. If he can stoop and submit to such a wretch an handsome bribe may gain his clearance; if not, he is put to the trouble and expence of a prosecution in the court of vice-admiralty. There his property is at the disposal of a single Judge, whom *it is possible to suppose* a weak, unqualified person, or corrupt, tricking knave; for such may, for want of being sufficiently known, be intrusted in offices of great importance to the public weal.

It is by no means intended to arraign the wisdom, or good intentions, of the compilers of the laws, relating to navigation; but this must be said, there are some particulars therein, which appear to an American, hard and peculiarly grievous.

An American thinks it hard, he should be obliged to purchase almost all the articles, he makes use of, from Great-Britain, at an high price; and at the same time, be prohibited from carrying his own produce to the most advantageous markets; whereby the British merchant is enabled to set his own price, not only on British goods, but also on the produce of America. By this means he pays a much greater tax, than any person, of equal fortune, on the other side of the Atlantic, exclusive of the sums, he is bound to contribute, towards the support of the provincial government, under which he resides.

He esteems it an additional hardship, that, superadded to the high price, he is obliged to pay for British goods, he should be saddled with an heavy duty, payable on many of them; particularly at a time, when from the reason above-mentioned, of not being suffered to carry his own produce to the best markets, he is not able to pay the first cost of them in Britain. And it is no small mortification to him, that the great sums, thus exacted from him, should be employed to enrich and agrandize a numerous tribe of greedy, rapacious officers, many of whom he apprehends are useless; and most of them he knows are become contemptible, by their dirty, tricking, disingenuous behaviour.

But he thinks it most peculiarly hard and grievous, that the little share of property left him, after so many, and so great, deductions, should be rendered a precarious and uncertain possession. Were he sure, that an honest, upright deportment, and peaceable, inoffensive behaviour, would render him secure, he might perhaps sit down quietly, and enjoy the pittance left him.—But when he reflects, he trembles even for that pittance, when he reflects, upon the amazing accession of jurisdiction, given to courts of vice-admiralty; and the numerous cases, in which trials by jury are abolished. He is almost led to suspect, he places too great a value, upon this boasted priviledge; otherwise it would not be so lightly taken from him:—he recurs to the history of his ancestors, to know what were their sentiments of this flower of English liberty; and finds they esteemed it, the *Palladium* of their constitution: He finds, in every period of their history, that they asserted it, with great firmness, as their unalienable birthright. And, from his searches into history, he is led to conclude, with a late sensible, judicious author*, "That it is the most transcendent priviledge, "which any subject can enjoy, or wish for, that he can- "not be affected either in his property, his liberty, or his "person, but by the unanimous consent of twelve of his "neighbours and equals. A constitution, "adds he," "that, I may venture to affirm, has under providence, se- "cured the just liberties of this nation, for a long succes- "sion of ages. And therefore, a celebrated French writer who concludes, that because *Rome*, *Sparta* and *Carthage*, have lost their liberties, therefore, those of England, in time, must perish, should have recollected, that "*Rome*, *Sparta*, and *Carthage*, were strangers to the trial "by jury.—It is, therefore, upon the whole, "adds the "same elegant Author" a duty, which every man "owes to his country, his friends, his posterity, and him- "self, to maintain, to the utmost of his power, this valu- "able constitution, in all its Rights:—And to guard, "with the most jealous circumspection, against the intro- "duction of *new* and *arbitrary methods of trial*, which, "under a variety of *plausible pretences*, may, in time, "imperceptibly undermine this best preservative of En- "glish Liberty."

He perceives on the other hand, that his ancestors were very cautious of admitting the jurisdiction of Admiralty Courts. The ancient law of England, both common and statute, confined it to things, arising on the sea only, as is learnedly proved by the judges, in answer to the articles of complaint, exhibited, by the Lord Admiral, to King James the first†. And where part of the cause of action arose at land, and part at sea, the whole was determined in the courts of common law.

He asks, how causes, relating to the revenue, are decided in Great-Britain? Whether they are there given to the Admiral?—He is answered, they are not.—In Ireland? No,—America is the only place, where cognizance of such causes is given to the Admiral.‡ And what has America done to be thus particularized, to be disfranchised, and stript of so invaluable a priviledge, as the trial by jury? Are the liberties of an American less dear to him, or of smaller consequence, than those of any other subject of the British empire? He would presume they are not. Have the Americans abused this priviledge, or are they less capable of judging and determining, with propriety, in cases of property, than the other inhabitants of the British dominions?—It must be allowed, even by their enemies, that they are in general intelligent, honest men. What can therefore be the reason, for dealing thus hardly with the inhabitants of America?

For a solution of this question, recourse must be had to the interested councils of shortsighted statesmen, grounded upon, or at least aided and supported by, the false accounts and misrepresentations, transmitted to Great-Britain, by those cadets of fortune, those ministerial tools, who are appointed to superintend and collect his Majesty's American Revenue. These false accounts and misrepresentations are made use of, to prejudice his Majesty, against his loyal and dutiful subjects; and to create, in the Parliament, a distrust of the people of America. But it is to be hoped, the time will come, when truth will get the better of falsehood; when the people of America will be heard, in preference to the groundless charges of selfish miscreants.

From this treatment of the colonies, consequences must inevitably follow, very disadvantageous to the whole empire. The merchants will consider their property as precarious, being liable to be called into the Admiralty to defend it, where the whole decision of the cause, of however great importance, rests on the arbitrary will of one man. From this consideration, they will be induced to draw their effects out of trade as much as possible, and secure what they can: Those who have not already engaged in it, will deem this mode of decision, an additional, perhaps the most considerable risque, attending trade; and many will, no doubt, be discouraged from the attempt, who might otherwise have become eminent merchants, and greatly contributed to the wealth and prosperity of their country. But the wise superintendance of providence frequently produces good, where evil was intended:—The colonists, from necessity, will betake themselves more to agriculture and manufactures, and will perhaps, in time, learn to live independent of European wares.——The extent of continent, richness of soil, and many natural advantages, afford abundant encouragement.

* *Blackstone. Vide. 3d Vol. of his Commentaries.*

† 4. *Institute*, 134. &c.

‡ *Vide the sundry Revenue Acts, particularly that of 4. Geo. 3. 6 C. 15.*

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At the same Time and Place will also be sold,

A Variety of other Goods, not

damaged, among which are, Broad Cloths, Ratteens, Shalloons, Tammies, Men Women and Childrens Hose, large spotted Rugs, Sheeting, Quality, Indigo, &c.

J. RUSSELL, Auctioneer.

TO BE SOLD BY PUBLIC VENDUE, at 11 o'Clock, A.M. on THURSDAY the 19th Inst. at *Gray's* Wharff,

A Number of Hogsheads & Barrels of very fine SHOP SUGARS.

ELIAS DUPEE, V. M.

Just imported in the Sloop Speedwell, *from* New-York, *and to be sold by* Paschal Nelson Smith, *at* Henry Lloyd, *Esq'rs. Warehouse, on the Long-Wharfe,*

SUPERFINE double-bolted Etopus Flour, New-York Butter'd Bread, best Newtown Pippins, choice Indigo, live Feathers, Cast Iron Stoves of different Sizes, &c. &c.

THE Commissioners appointed by the honorable Judge of Probate for the County of *Suffolk*, to receive the Claims of the Creditors to the Estate of *William M'Elroy*, late of *Boston*, Tobacconist, deceas'd, and the third Wednesday of this Month is the last Time of their Meeting—These are to desire all those that have any Demands on said Estate, to bring their Accounts to the British Coffee-House on that Evening, where the said Commissioners will attend to receive them.

WANTED, to go into a small Family where there is no Children.——A Woman that understands plain Cooking, and can turn her Hand to the inferior Business of a Family. If such an One can bring with her good Recommendations, she may hear of a good Place, by enquiring of Edes and Gill.

TO BE SOLD,

A Pair good large MILL STONES——Inquire of Messi'rs *Michael Bacon* of *Needham*, *Oliver Bacon* of *Natick*—or *John Jones*, Esq; at *Dedham*.

LOST on Tuesday the 27th of *December* 1768, between *Mein & Fleeming*'s Printing-Office, and the *George* at *Roxbury*, a plain Silver Watch, made by *William Whitehorne*, *Dublin*, No. 1, with a Steel Dog Couple Chain with a Brass Watch Key, and three Padlock Keys. Whoever brings it to the Printers hereof, shall receive FIVE DOLLARS Reward. 'Tis requested that if the above Watch should be offered to be Sold or pawn'd, it may be stopped.

This Day Published, and to be Sold by D. BAYLEY, at his House in Newbury-Port: Sold also by the Booksellers in Boston,

A New Edition of TANSUR's Royal Melody, with a Variety of Tunes, from the Melody of the Heart. To which is added, WILLIAMS's Universal Psalmody, with a Variety of Anthems and Hymn Tunes, from the latest and most celebrated Authors; and is the largest, and esteemed by many the best Collection of Musick extant. Price *Eight Shillings* Lawful Money.

N. B. The above Books may be had neatly Bound, at A. BARCLAY's, at the Sign of the Gilt Bible, near the Three Kings in Cornhill, Boston.

John Barclay,

Clothier and Dyer from BRITAIN,

CONTINUES at *Lynn* Fulling Mill, lately occupied by Mr. *Mansfield*, where he carries on the Cloathing and Dying in all its Branches, from the Wool to the finishing the Cloth: Likewise scouring, cleaning and re-dying all Kinds of Mens and Womens Cloaths: He has procured Hands from England brought up and properly acquainted with the Woolen Manufactory. Gentlemen, Merchants or others that make Trial will find by Experience the best of Usage and Expedition. Any Persons who have not an Opportunity of conveying their Cloth or Wool to the Mill may send them to *Andrew Barclay*, Book-binder, second Door North of the Sign of the Three Kings, Cornhill, *Boston*, where they will be regularly sent to the Mill, and returned according to Direction.

N. B. Wool or Cloths will be taken in and delivered by Mr. *Martin*, Tavernkeeper at *Lynn*.

TO BE SOLD

By Benjamin Church,

At his usual Place of Sale;
On THURSDAY Evening next.

A large Affortment of valuable

Articles—consisting of Broad Cloths—Ratteens—fine Forest Cloths—Baizes—Shalloons—English and Irish double Camblets—Twilled Frizes—Venetian Poplins—Callicoes—Tammies—Checks—Irish Linnens—Sheeting Hollands—Striped Hollands—Men & Womens Hose—Tabling Diapers,—&c. &c.

THE NORTH AMERICAN. No. II.

vid. pa. 348

THE public has been too long amused with general discourses on the utility of *North American Manufactures*. It is evident that the wealth and power of a country principally depends on a great multitude of people, fully employed, and properly directed. Great numbers cannot be employed to any grand purposes, without a multiplicity of handicrafts and manufacturers. In all old countries where there are no considerable manufactures, the inhabitants in general are wretched. Their condition is often much inferior to that of the Indians: For these have none to exact from them heavy taxes on the fruits of the chace, the small produce of their fields, on the air they breath, the water they drink, and on the benign rays of the *light*. In many countries the common people are unhappily reduced to a degree of servitude and abject slavery, equal to that of "a requisition of the full tale of brick, without the least allowance of straw". Colonies settled in new countries may for a time do very well, without manufactures. But old colonies, in time, must, and will, as necessarily, and as naturally swarm, as the original hive.

In this case there will be many who either cannot get lands, or who will not submit to the drudgery of clearing and cultivating them. These however will seek a subsistence at sea or on shore, and must and will have it; for they are in general a pretty resolute kind of gentry in all countries. *Law*, *Physic* and *Divinity* were all fit for either, cannot possibly provide for all. Fleets and armies Colonies have not of their own. But had they both, many who think themselves gentlemen would yet be at large.

It may be safely affirmed, that the European restrictions on North-American commerce, not only keep thousands from the sea, but will soon drive thousands on shore! For who would these be employed? These people must not, will not starve! Reduced to a less miserable condition than above hinted at, many will begin seriously to think, if not of working at the *trades* most of them have been taught, at least of learning their children those *trades*, and of inculcating on their susceptible minds, that a Mechanic is often happier than even the best of Monarchs. We think it not fit at this time any further to dilate on these general topics, but reserving our native liberty, shall resume, when and where we please, and handle the same as we may hereafter think proper.

The rest of this, and perhaps some subsequent papers, will contain a few tho'ts on the subject of my friend *Agricola's* letter, published on Monday last. I wish it was in my power fully to gratify him, and serve the public equal to his or my own wishes, in that and all other respects. An account of the whole process of the *paper manufacture*, if in my power, would be a work of much time and leisure. A friend or two of mine, however, have promised from time to time, to furnish me with their several speculations on this and other branches of manufactures, as occasion may require. The history of paper, thro' all its various stages and progressive improvements, from the leaves and barks of trees, used by the ancients, to the materials for that article now chiefly in use among the moderns, would fill volumes. It is enough for our present purpose to observe that at least 500 years ago the making of paper of the various species of *linen*, took place in Europe; and that since that period all other kinds of paper have been rather curious then useful, except perhaps some degree of success that has attended the working of cotton and silk into paper. Before a manufacture is undertaken, the plenty and cheapness of the rough materials should ever be considered. This is a capital consideration; an error here is fatal to the undertaker. No country can have better natural advantages for the paper manufacture than this: It produces vast quantities of *Flax*, and is known to be capable of producing as great quantities of *Hemp*. The European *paper* is chiefly made of *linen rags*, i.e. of *Flax* or *Hemp*. These rags being duly prepared are beaten to a pulp or kind of paste with great hammers, as cloth is beaten at our fulling *mills*: All the time the hammers are at work, the glutinous and earthy particles called the foil, are taken off and carried away by a *continual stream* of *pure water*, till the *pulp* is sufficiently cleansed and whitened for the particular sort of paper designed. It seems at present indeed to be a generally received maxim, that the quality of the paper principally depends on that of the linen worn in the country where the *rags* are collected. This, while the manufacture depends solely on a supply of rags, may be true, yet even on that supposition we might make as good paper as most countries in Europe: For we wear as good linnen as is worn in most countries. But I hope it will soon appear, both from Reason and experience, that we have an endless resource of materials, for making paper, besides the linnen rags. There seems to be something truly ridiculous in supposing that the quality of the paper must needs depend on the workman's culling out here a tattered ruffle, and there a cast-head dress, and laying them apart as sacred relicks.

A moment's reflection on the divisibility of matter, might help us here. From the attenuated or small fibres of *Flax* or *Hemp*, *linnen* cloth properly so called, and *paper* of most sorts, is now made. *Hemp* and *Flax*, as bro't to the spinning wheel, are but the grosser threads of that bark or rind which [illegible] forms for the plant, and which by art assisted by [illegible] are separated, divided, and reduced to a fitness for the purposes of making coarser or finer linnen cloth. But in the finest linnen, the divisions and subdivisions are infinitely short of what the Author of nature has rendered all matter susceptible. To form a coat for these plants, nature unites and cements these fibres. In order to form of these fibres a garment for a man, his first business is to seperate and divide them. Should an intelligent child ask me, what is paper? I should not hesitate to tell him, that paper is a linnen mat duly prepared to write and to print upon, by beating, cleansing, pressing, glossing and drying the materials, which are small fibres of the linnen, too fine, and too short, for the wheel or the loom. He would not by this be led to conclude that the loom or wheel were absolutely necessary to prepare the materials. On the contrary it would set him on enquiring after a more ready process. Nothing can induce a workman to give the preference to rags, but their being prepared to his hand, and cheaper than *Hemp* or *Flax* of a sufficient staple for a higher fabrick. But if it can be shown from reason, and should prove on experiment, that a vast quantity of tow that is now thrown away as useless, might be soon rendered as fit for the mill, as the rags, and afforded as cheap, it would furnish materials for a great number of mills. All that is apprehended to be necessary to prepare the breaking tow after thrashing or beating out the broken pieces of pith and other dirt, is to spread it on the hedges at a reasonable distance from the ground, and to expose it all winter to the weather. The rains, frost, snow, air and sun, will effect the greatest part of the business by spring. In the spring, when dry, let it be beat again, and then placed in a running stream on boards, or on any thing to keep it from the bottom. Here let it stay, not more than 48 hours at a time, before it be taken out, spread on the grass to dry, bleach and beat again. Thus alternately washed, dried and beat, it would in a little time, and with little trouble, be fit for the *paper mill*.—It would be well to expose the tow to the dews, as well as to the sun, some time between each washing. In this the common discretion of all who are used to bleaching their own linnen, as is generally the case in this country, will be sufficient to direct. This process will soon seperate the gum and the soil from the linnen, which may then with little labor be reduced to a fineness that escapes the naked eye. In the same manner the other tows of Flax or Hemp may be prepared.

Vid. Dec. 31, 1768. pa. 395

NEW-YORK, January 2, 1769.

Capt. Hamond arrived here last Saturday, in 17 Days from New-Orleans, and gives us the following Account, viz. That on the Beginning of November the French Inhabitants of the Country Part of that Place, came into the City armed, where they were immediately joined by all their Countrymen there, and acquainted their own Governor, that unless he sent away Don John DeUlloa, the Spanish Governor, they were determined to put him and all his Troops to Death, for that they would not live under the Spanish Yoke. That the Spanish Governor being made acquainted with their Determination, took Shelter on board a Spanish Frigate lying in the River, and on the 20th of November he sailed for the Havannah, with all his Family.

Capt. Hamond further adds, That the Inhabitants in general in New-Orleans, declare, rather than take the Oath of Allegiance to Spain, they will burn the City, and go over to the English.

Saturday last his Excellency our Governor, in the Presence of the Council, gave his Assent to 30 Bills passed this Session.

Wednesday last arrived here the Duke of Cumberland Packet, Capt. Bunster, from Falmouth, which Place he left the 21st of October last: We have the London Prints by him to the 13th of October; but we don't find any Thing more material, or so late as we already had by the Way of Ireland.

BOSTON, January 9.

'Tis with Pleasure we publish the following Letter from the Speaker of the late Commons House of Assembly of the Province of South-Carolina, to the Speaker of the late House of Representatives of the Province of Massachusetts Bay.

Charlestown, South-Carolina, 21st November, 1768.

SIR,

HAVING had the Honour of being chosen Speaker of the Commons House of Assembly, which met at Charlestown on the 15th Instant, I took the earliest Opportunity of laying before the House, your Letter to me of the 11th of February last.

It is with a Satisfaction equal to the Importance of the Subject, that I obey the Order of the House, in informing you of their unanimous Resolutions upon the Subject-matter of your Letter; in acquainting you of their entire Approbation, of the Measures taken by the late House of Representatives of the Province of Massachusetts Bay, to obtain a Redress of our Grievances; and in thanking the Members of that House, in their Name, for communicating to their Fellow-Subjects and Sufferers, in this, and the other Provinces, their Proceedings upon that trying Occasion.

I inclose you the Journals of the Proceedings of our House of Assembly, during the short, but interesting Period of their Existence, as printed by their Order: Which must convince the impartial World, that they have acted with Duty and Affection to his Majesty, at the same Time, that they have supported with firmness, the Rights they hold under the Constitution.

The House was dissolved by Proclamation in the Evening of the Day, that they entered into their Resolutions.—This Method of Proceeding, may for a Time involve the Province in some Difficulties; but I trust, that nothing which the Ministry can invent, will ever prevail upon a Commons House of Assembly of South-Carolina, tamely to surrender the Liberties and Privileges of the People, to any Power upon Earth.

I am Sir, with great Respect,
Your obliged and obedient Servant,
P. MANIGAULT.

To the Hon. THOMAS CUSHING, *Esq; &c.*

Extract of a Letter from a Gentleman in London, to his Friend in Boston, of the 4th of October, by the Packet.

"YOUR Troops you may depend upon it, will all be called away in the Spring, and the Ships too. Doctor F[illegible] has given it as his Opinion, that the Colonies will obtain all that they can desire or wish for, if they behave with Firmness.—Your Commissioners stand here exactly in the Character that they have established for themselves in America; and it is the opinion of every one, that the Board will be recalled, and a new Governor appointed for your Province. Lord H—(B) himself says, he entirely dislikes their Conduct.—The first Civilian in this Kingdom has undertaken for Capt. Folgier in his Appeal from your Court of Admiralty, and it is expected that Capt. Folgier will not only succeed in the Appeal, but also have an handsome Appointment."

We hear from Woburn, that on Friday last one Mr. Benjamin Danbrook of that Town was killed by the felling of a Tree.

We have it from the best Authority, that in the Town of Roxbury one Family only, has carded, spun and wove 645 yards and 3/4 of Cloth, from the 1st of January 1768, to the 29th of December following; and at that Time had Yarn enough at the Weavers for 100 yards more.

Extract of a Letter from a Gentleman of Distinction in New-York, to his Friend in Boston, Jan. 2d, 1769.

"OUR Assembly last Saturday read the Letters from your late Assembly and from Virginia, and ordered respectful Answers to the same; and passed some constitutional RESOLVES, among which were the following, viz.

Resolved Nemine Contradicente, That it is the Opinion of this Committee, that as his most gracious Majesty is the common Father of all his good Subjects dispersed throughout the various Parts of the British Empire; and as the Commons of Great Britain in Parliament assembled, do enjoy a constitutional Right of humbly Petitioning his Majesty as the common Father of his People there for constitutional Benefits, and the Redress of Grievances,—the Representatives of this Colony, in General Assembly convened, lawfully may and ought to exercise the same constitutional Right, when and so often as to them shall seem meet.

Resolved, That it is the Opinion of this Committee, that this Colony lawfully and constitutionally has and enjoys an internal Legislature of its own, in which the Crown and the People of this Colony are constitutionally represented, and that the Power and Authority of the said Legislature cannot lawfully or constitutionally be suspended, abridged, abrogated or annulled by any Power, Authority or Prerogative whatever (the Prerogative of the Crown ordinarily exercised for Prorogations or Dissolutions only excepted).

Resolved, That it is the Opinion of this Committee, that this House has an undoubted Right to correspond and consult with any of the neighbouring Colonies, or with any other of his Majesty's Subjects out of this Colony, or belonging to any Part of his Majesty's Realms or Dominions, either individually or collectively in any Matter, Subject or Thing whatsoever, whereby they shall conceive the Rights, Liberties, Interests or Privileges of this House, or of its Constituents, are or may be affected."

The Gentleman adds, That the Governor with his Privy Council were then sitting, and that the Assembly expected to be DISSOLVED that Day.

We can assure the Public, that notwithstanding the Reports which have been given out, and sent abroad to the contrary, that the Manufactures heretofore mentioned could not be perfected, there are now near 1000 Inhabitants of this Town clad with the same. Thus as Actions often speak louder than Words shall only advise a steady Perseverance.

Extract of a Letter from a Gentleman in Boston to his Friend in the Country.

"'Tis said none of his Majesty's Dominions have had such Experience of Military Cruelties as Boston: Nor are any of his Subjects less able to bear them. The Miseries of those who are our own Flesh, make us miserable. The softer Sex are afraid to visit, or be visited, lest Torment should come in at their Ears. And it may be said of the Town in general, that the Comforts of Life are embittered to them, by the diabolical Cruelties inflicted on their brethren. Nor is there any Way to escape bearing their Burdens, and feeling their Torments. Genius, and Strength of Reason do but make Men more susceptible of this Sort of Misery: And the greater Progress any have made in the School of Christ, the more they will have of the Bowels of Christ: For Christianity promotes Humanity. The only Defence any can have must be a little Soul and an hard Heart."

Extract of a Letter (by the Packet) from a Gentleman in London, to his Friend in this Town.

——"I Think the only Method you can take is to persevere in your Scheme of Oeconomy with Steadiness, until the Enemies of America feel their Error and alter their conduct.——It appears to me the Scheme is to provoke the common People to some Acts of Violence, which may be turned to your Disadvantage; in which I hope they will be disappointed.

"The whole of your Affairs will be laid before the Sessions of our Parliament:—The Petition from Virginia is already arrived, and will be delivered in proper Time;—it is exceedingly loyal and spirited;—and Petitions from several of the other Colonies will be ready at the same Time. The Friends of America increase upon the Measures that have been pursued."—

The Printers of the North American

ALMANACK, *containing the Charter of the Province, and a Variety of other Matters both useful & entertaining, hereby inform the Public, That the Second Impression is chiefly disposed of; those therefore who desire to be supplied, are requested to purchase speedily, otherwise the Printers will be deprived of the Pleasure of gratifying their Friends and Customers with said* ALMANACK.

Choice Indian Corn & Oats, to be Sold on board the Schooner *John*, *John Guliker*, Master, lying at the North Side of the Town Dock.

A Grand CONCERT OF Vocal and Instrumental Music, to be perform'd at CONCERT-HALL, on FRIDAY the 13th Instant. To begin at 6 o'Clock, P. M.

*** Tickets to be had at the Printers, and at the London Book-Store in King-Street, at half a Dollar each. *Boston, January 9, 1769.*

CUSTOM-HOUSE, BOSTON.

ENTERED IN.

Morton and Higgins from New-London. Goodspeed from New-Haven. Smith from New-York. Stone and Gorham from Philadelphia. Guliker from Virginia. Arnold from Tortola. Kingston from St. Georges.

Buried in the Town of Boston since our last,
Nine Whites Four Blacks.
Baptiz'd in the several Churches, Nine.

High Water at Boston, for this present Week.

Monday, 10 *m. after* 1		*Friday*, 20 *m. after* 4	
Tuesday, 7 *m. after* 2		*Saturday*, 10 *m. aft* 5	
Wednesday, 50 *m. aft.* 2		*Lord's-day*, 55 *m aft.* 5	
Thursday, 38 *m. aft.* 3		*First Q.* 15 *Day, M.*	

(A) Supposed to Mean D^r Franklin (B) Lord Hillsborough ‖ Circular Letter page 43 ¶ vid. pa. 344.

v. vid. Appointment of Board, pa. 748. Vol. I — vid. pa. 153. (c) vid. Merchants agreem. pa. 199.

Choice *Jamaica* SUGARS,

By the Hogshead, Barrel, or single C. wt.
TO BE SOLD BY
Nathaniel Cudworth
At his Store in King-Street.

Imported in the last Ships from LONDON, by
Samuel Dashwood,

A Large and General Assortment of English and India Goods suitable for the Season, which he will sell at the very lowest Advance for Cash, at his Shop in Marlboro'-Street, near Seven-Star-Lane. Likewise, a large Assortment of Stone, Delph and Glass Ware, short and long Pipes, by Wholesale and Retail, and a Variety of low priz'd Stone Necklaces.

TO BE SOLD Cheap,
And may be immediately occupied by the Purchaser,
A good Dwelling-House & Barn,

with 10 Acres of Land, lying in the Center of the Town of *Sutton*; also 50 Acres of Land lying in the Southerly part of *Sutton*, formerly the Estate of Mr. *David Hall*, jun'r. of said Town.

For further Particulars, apply to JOHN HANCOCK, Esq; of *Boston*, who will dispose of the whole at a reasonable Price. *Boston, Dec.* 31, 1768.

Imported in the last Ships from LONDON, and to be sold by
Henry Laughton,
At his Shop the Corner of School-Street, near the Rev. Doctor *Sewall's* Meeting;
A good Assortment of English Goods,
suitable for the Season; among which are,

A VARIETY of superfine, middling and low pric'd Broad Cloths, plain and napt Bath Beavers, Bearskins, green, blue & cloth colour'd Ratteens, German Serges, Lambskins for Surtouts, with all sorts of Trimings suitable, Camblets, plain & strip'd Cambleteens, figur'd and strip'd Stuffs, Grizets, Popplins, Diamantings, Callimancoes, superfine scarlet Whiteneys, common red & blue ditto, Flannel, strript and plain Swanskins, plain & strript Duffils, Colchester and Drapery Bayes, Gold and Silver Basket Buttons, Gold and Silver Lace, Thread & Vellum, choice Bohea Tea, and Indigo, with a Variety of other Woolen and India Goods cheap for Cash.

— The best refined Bar-Iron and German Steel. —

WE the Subscribers, Commissioners, appointed by the Honorable *Samuel Danforth*, Esq; Judge of Probate, &c. for the County of *Middlesex*, to receive and examine the Claims of the several Creditors to the Estate of Mr. *Thomas Paine*, late of *Charlestown*, Miller, deceas'd—GIVE Notice to said Creditors, that six Months being allowed them from the 2d of *August* to bring in said Claims and prove their Debts; and that we shall attend to receive the same the fourth Thursday in *January* and the second Day of *February* next, at the House of Deacon *Jonathan Brown*, near Charlestown Ferry in *Boston*, from Six to Eight o'Clock, P. M.

August 2d, 1768. Benjamin Harrod, Samuel Downe, } Commissioners

TEN DOLLARS REWARD.

STOLEN from the door of *Mary Larnard*, in *Watertown*, on the 31st ult. a dark brown Horse, with a white streak in his face, and about 8 years old, and 14¼ or 15 hands high, with a russet saddle on, with a remarkable small pair of Ears to it, and light cloth housing something wore, and a pair of black leather saddle Bags on. Whoever will take up said Horse and will bring him to the subscriber at *Weston*, and discovers said Thief, so as that he may be bro't to Justice shall have TEN DOLLARS reward, or if they only deliver said Horse shall have FIVE DOLLARS paid, by

Weston, Jan. 1, 1769. ISAAC JONES.

STOLEN from Mr. *John Head's* of *Roxbury*, a dark sorrel Mare, with a white face, trots and paces, about 14 hands and half high, and about 12 years old, with a black saddle and a pair of panyards on. Whoever will take up said Mare, and bring her to said *Head's* or to Capt. *John Clarke* at *Waltham*, shall have TWO DOLLARS reward, & it the Thief is discovered two more, by

Waltham, Jan. 1, 1769. JOHN CLARKE.

TO BE SOLD, or LETT,
A convenient End of a House, at
the North Part of the Town, containing a handsome lower Room, two very good Chambers, and a good retired Yard, &c. to said House. Enquire of Edes and Gill, for further Particulars.

TO be LET, and enter'd upon the 13th of *May* next, in good tenantable Repair, the five GRIST MILLS at the North Part of the Town of *Boston*, with *Stabling* for Horses, *Stores* for Grain, &c. Any Person inclined to hire the same may know the Terms by applying to JOHN EDWARDS, Pro. Cl.

Boston, December 26, 1768.

ALL Persons that have any Demands on, or are indebted to the Estate of Capt. *William Sharrad*, late of *Boston*, Mariner, deceas'd, are desired to bring in their Accounts to *Sarah Sharrad*, Administratrix on said Estate: And all such as are indebted to said Estate, are desired to make immediate Payment to said Administratrix.

TO BE SOLD,

THE Brigantine BETSEY, with all her Appurtenances, burthen about 90 Tons, well found, and built of the best of white Oak, a prime Sailor, and now lying at Thomas Hutchinson, Esq'rs Wharff. Likewise a Quantity of Pitch, Tar and Turpentine. Enquire of Elizabeth Wimble, or of Gillam Bass, at his Shop the Corner of Ann-Street.

THE Estate of Mr. *John Smith*, late of *Boston*, Merchant, deceased, being rendered insolvent, and Six Months allowed the Creditors to bring in their Claims and prove their Debts—The Commissioners appointed by the honorable *Thomas Hutchinson*, Esq; Judge of Probate for the County of *Suffolk*, to receive and examine said Claims—Give Notice that they shall attend said Service at the British Coffee-House in *Boston*, on the First Tuesday of *January* and the five following Months, from Six to Nine o'Clock, P. M. *Boston, January* 2, 1769.

THESE are to notify the Proprietors of a Township granted to Captain *William Raymond*, and others, *June* 25, 1765, in Lieu of a Township called *Hales-Town*, which they lost by its falling within the Province of *New Hampshire*, that they pay the several Taxes levied on their Rights in said Township for defraying the Charge thereof, assessed in the Month of *July* 1768, amounting to £2. 14s. on each Right, with Interest on the same 'till paid; also the arrears of the Taxes due from their Rights in said *Hales-Town*, amounting in the whole to £.23 10s. 8d. due on the following Rights, *viz.* No. 2, 4l. 9d. ½. No. 3, 1l. 1s. 4d. No. 4, 16s. No. 6, 1l. 1s. 4. No. 9, 16s. No. 12, 8s. No. 18, 16s. No. 20, 1l. 1s. 4d. No. 22, 1l. 1s. 4d. No. 23, 1l. 1s. 4. No. 26, 16s. No. 27, 16s. No. 28, 16s. No. 29, 16s. No. 31, 16s. No. 35, 16s. No. 37, 16s. No. 39, 1l. 1s. 4. No. 42, 4l. 6d ½. No. 44, 16s. No. 45, 16s. No. 47, 16s. No. 48, 16s. No. 49, 16s. No. 50, 16s. No. 51, 16s. No. 54, 16s. No. 55, 5l. 4d. No. 57, 16s. No. 60, 16s. to *Joseph Wood* of *Beverley*, Collector for said Proprietors, or to *George Raymond* of said *Beverley*, said Proprietors Treasurer, within three Months from the Date hereof, otherwise their Lands will be exposed to Sale agreeable to a late Act of the General Court.

Beverley, Dec. 27, 1768. *By Order of the Assessors,* THOS. PORTER, Propr's Clerk.

WHEREAS the Proprietors of the Town of *Becket*, formerly called *No. Four*, in the County of *Berkshire*, at their Meeting *May* 16, 1768, granted & agreed on a Tax of *One Dollar* on each Right to pay for Preaching; also at their Meeting *March* 16th, 1767, granted a Tax of *Eighteen Pounds sixteen Shillings and nine Pence*, to be assessed upon the several Proprietors according to their Interest to discharge the Proprietors Debts—Those Proprietors that are delinquent are hereby Notified to pay their Deficiency in either of the aboveaid Taxes to *Elijah Allford*, of said *Becket*, Proprietors Treasurer, or so much of their Lands will be sold at a Public Vendue as shall be sufficient to pay the aboveaid Taxes and all necessary and intervening Charges, on the second Wednesday of *February* next, at the House of *Benoni Messenger's*, Innholder in said *Becket*; the Sale to begin at Ten of the Clock in the Morning, and to be continued by Adjournments, if need be, till the whole be compleated, unless prevented by paying as above.

Dated at *Becket*, *Dec.* 5, 1768. Nathaniel Kingsley, Elijah Allford, William Watson, jun. James Birchard, jun. John Crane. } Committee.

Province of Massachusetts-Bay, December 28, 1768.

To the Honorable SAMUEL DANFORTH, *Esq; one of His Majesty's Justices of the Peace throughout the Province aforesaid.*

THE Subscribers humbly shew to your Honor, That the Great and General Court of the province aforesaid, at their session on the ninth day of June last, granted to *Josiah Richardson*, and his associates, a township of land, of the contents of six miles and three quarters square; to be laid out in the unappropriated lands in the said province, on the easterly side of Saco river; one half of which township is now laid out, on the easterly side of said river, and bounded westerly on the same: And the other half is laid out on Andrew-scogging river; and that a legal meeting of the said proprietors is now necessary in order to bring forward the same.

We the proprietors of said lands, therefore pray your Honor would be pleased to grant us a warrant, for a legal meeting of the said proprietors, and the same to direct to some one of the said proprietors, requiring him to warn said proprietors to meet at such time and place as you shall judge most convenient.

And as in Duty bound, shall ever pray.

Josiah Richardson, Nathaniel Sparhawk, Peter Bent, John Cogin, Thomas Harrinton, Abraham Hide. } Proprietors.

Province of Massachusetts-Bay.

SEAL.

To Major Josiah Richardson *of* Sudbury, *in the County of* Middlesex, *one of the principal Proprietors of the Township aforesaid.* Greeting.

YOU are in his Majesty's name hereby required, to warn and give notice to the proprietors of the lands aforesaid, to meet at the dwelling-house of *Elisha Wheeler* innholder in *Sudbury*, on the first day of *February* next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, to act on the following articles, *viz.* To choose a Moderator, Clerk, Assessors, Collector or Collectors, Treasurer, and a Committee to warn meetings of said proprietors for the future as there may be occasion? And also to grant such sum or sums of money as may be necessary for carrying on the settlement of said lands. Likewise to choose any committee or committees that may be thought needful, and to transact any other matters that the said proprietors may judge necessary. And make true return of this warrant, with your doings thereon, at the time and place above-mentioned for said meeting.

Given under my Hand and Seal, the Twenty-eighth Day of December, *Anno Dom.* 1768, *and in the Ninth Year of his Majesty's Reign.*

S. DANFORTH, *Justice of the Peace thro'out the Province aforesaid.*

IN Pursuance of the foregoing Warrant, the Proprietors of the Lands therein mentioned, are hereby notified and warned to meet at the Time and Place and for the Purposes set forth in the foregoing Petition.

Sudbury, Decemb. 28, 1768. JOSIAH RICHARDSON.

WHEREAS the Proprietors of a Tract of Land just below St. George's River, commonly called The Twenty Associates of the Lincolnshire Company, *are Owners of several whole Shares and Parts of Shares, in common, each whole Share containing upwards of* 5000 *Acres:* This is to give public Notice, that one of those whole Shares, viz. No. 17, originally owned by *John Oulton*, Esq; will be sold at public Auction at the Bunch of Grapes in *Boston*, on the 17th Day of *January* next, between Twelve and One o'clock, if not sold at private Sale before, agreeable to the Proprietors Vote at their Meeting 14th Instant: For further Particulars inquire of NATH. APPLETON, Prop. Clerk.

N. B. The Proprietors aforesaid, are now settling a Township called CAMDEN, on a Part of the above Lands, situated and measuring six Miles on the Ocean, and includes two very good Harbours; the Land is good and well wooded and water'd, several fine Settler's-Lots containing 120 Acres are yet to be given away upon the most reasonable Terms of Settlement, to any good Persons inclining to settle in a pleasant Part of the Country, and with good Neighbours; the Right and Title to these Lands are not disputed by any: The Settlers performing the Proprietors Conditions are to have a good Warrantee Deed of their Lots: For further Particulars, enquire as above.

Boston, Decem. 15, 1768.

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given, That the Proprietors, commonly called *The Twenty Associates of the Lincolnshire Company*, Owners of an 100,000 Acres of Land laying East of St. George's River, did at their Meeting September 6, 1766, levy a Tax of 10s. on each twentieth or whole Share, and at their Meeting April 13th, 1767, levied a further Tax of 10s. on each twentieth, and at their Meeting November 19, 1767, levied a further Tax of 24s. on each twentieth, and at their Meeting April 8, 1768, levied a further Tax of 60 s. on each twentieth, making in the whole £. 5 4s. lawful Money on each Twentieth or whole Share; a considerable Proportion of the above Taxes are yet unpaid.

THIS is therefore to notify the delinquent Proprietors, that so much of their Interest in the aforesaid Lands will be sold at Public Auction as will be necessary for discharging the Taxes agreeable to the Province Law, in six Months from the Date hereof, unless prevented by Payment.

By Order of the Proprietors.
NATH. APPLETON, Prop. Clerk.

Boston, Decem. 15, 1768.

ARCHBALD BOWMAN,

HAS just opened the Shop formerly occupied by Mr. *Benjamin Homans*, Taylor, a little below Doctor *Gardiner's*, in Marlborough-Street; and has ready for Sale, an Assortment of English Goods suitable for the Season.—Also, a fine Assortment of Irish Linnen, chiefly yard wide, procured on the best Terms, and will be sold very cheap. Also at said Shop may be had, Mens double and single sol'd English Shoes and Channel Pumps, Childrens ditto most Sizes, Lynn ditto. Likewise all Sorts of Spelling-Books, Primers, Psalters and Bibles. With a Quantity of Cheese by Wholesale or Retail; all very cheap for Cash.

A Mistake was made on the 23d of November last at Concert-Hall, by some Gentleman, who took from thence a new Beaver Hat, made by *James Butler*.—— The Owner will be very much obliged to any one that will inform the Printers how the Mistake may be rectify'd.

ALL Persons indebted to the Estate of Mr. *Samuel Torrey*, late of *Boston*, Shopkeeper, deceased, are desired to pay their respective Balances as soon as possible to *Mehetable Torrey*, Administratrix on said Estate: And all Persons to whom said Estate is indebted, are desired to exhibit their Accounts to said Administratrix as soon as possible.

N. B. A large Assortment of English Goods suitable for all Seasons of the Year, are now selling off at the Shop lately kept by the Deceased near the Court-House in Boston, at a very low Rate for Cash.

CHOICE CHOCOLATE made and Sold by *John Goldsmith*, at the Corner Shop leading down *John Hancock*, Esq'rs; Wharff, by the large or small Quantities.—Also all Sorts of Groceries.

The Chocolate will be warranted good, and sold at the cheapest Rates.—Cash given for Cocoa.

Cocoa manufactured for Gentlemen in the best Manner.

IMPORTED

In the last Ships from ENGLAND, and now Opening by
Richard Smith,
At his Store in KING-STREET,
A General Assortment of English and
India Peice GOODS, suitable to the Winter Season, all which are procured on the best Terms, and will be sold reasonably (by Wholesale only) for Cash or short Credit.

N. B. Gun-Powder, Shott, Indigo, Bohea Tea in half Chests, *Carolina* Beaver and Sole Leather, with a few Loggs choice Mahogany, &c. &c. (tbctf)

Best Sperma Ceti Candles,

Warranted Pure,

MADE AND SOLD by JOHN LANGDON in *Fleet-Street*, above HANCOCK'S *Wharf*, near the *Old North Meeting House*. He also sells the *best Refin'd Sperma Ceti Oil* by the Barrel. Best *Tallow Candles* mould and dipp'd, and Bayberry Wax Candles. ALL *as low as they can be had at any Place in Town;*

Boston, Printed by EDES & GILL *in Queen-Street.* 1769.